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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Queen and the People—Prof. Fawcett and the Government—The Rage of the Ultramontanes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Queen drove from Buckingham Palace to Victoria Park, in the far end of London, a distance of some seven miles, listened to a brief address from some of the local officials, and it was all over in three minutes, and then drove home again in good time for lunch. The newspapers are in ecstacies at this heroic feat of monarchical self-sacrifice. Here is a sovereign who, having nothing else on earth to do, gives up a whole forenoon in bright sunny weather to a pleasant drive from one end of the town to the other in order to gratify the loyal curiosity of the people. If it was nothing else it was certainly a very rapid act of horsemanship. Her Majesty indulged her passion for furious driving to the fullest extent. Her horses were kept at the gallop all the way to the park and back, and she whirled round the park, where most of the poor people were assembled for whose gratification she was supposed to be exhibiting herself, in something less than ten minutes. All they saw was a dazzling flash of crimson outriders, tearing horses, a couple of carriages filled with ladies, and a clatter of dragoons. The Horse-guards did not accompany Her Majesty all the way, for the simple reason that it would have utterly knocked them up to try to keep pace with her. Even the short ride from the terminus of the Windsor Railway at Paddington to Buckingham Palace tires the men severely, and it is all they can do to keep up with the carriages. The violent haste with which this visit to the East End was accomplished was an error of judgment for which the Queen was probably not herself responsible, but there can be no doubt that it was a grave mistake. It has led to much murmuring and grumbling. Some of the spectators had been waiting in a dense wood for hours in order to have an opportunity of seeing Her Majesty, and yet they could scarcely say they saw her after all. It is odd that the enthusiastic writers who bestow so much glowing eloquence on the devotion of the sovereign who is performing what was really a very cheap and simple act, do not see that their sycophantic suggestion is apt to defeat its purpose, and to suggest questions which had better be let alone. If a sight of the Queen is so highly prized by the working classes, how is it that they have so seldom an opportunity of enjoying the privilege? It was supposed that the Republican agitators, who, it is known, have a strong hold on the operatives of the East End, might seek some means of expressing their sentiments, but, happily, nothing of the kind was attempted. The Queen was everywhere well received, though complaints were afterward heard of her too rapid progress. A few of the streets were gay with flags and banners, and loyal mottoes. "Welcome," "May her glory ever shine," &c., were also exhibited. One of the inscriptions was, "God heard and answered our prayers," referring to the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The Prince is down at Melton Mowbray. He has been at some more races, and has had some good hunting, and he has some other racing and hunting engagements in prospect. The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into unseaworthy ships. The Duke of Somerset is chairman.

PROF. FAWCETT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Fawcett and the Government have come to terms, and Mr. Gladstone has happily escaped from a false and undignified position. The Professor has cut down his bill to a single clause, abolishing tests in Trinity College, Dublin—in other words, secularizing the institution, and throwing it open on equal terms to the members of every denomination. It can hardly be said that this is an adequate and final settlement of the question of Irish University education—the Catholics, at least, are by their own proposals precluded from representing it as such; but at any rate it removes the grievances of the Roman Catholics, as far as Trinity College is concerned, and to this extent it weakens their position. The Roman Catholic members feel this, and are naturally exasperated to find that their unmerciful desertion of the Government at the dictation of the priests has not exactly turned out to their advantage. They cannot logically object to Trinity College divesting itself of theological tests and flinging open its doors to all and sundry. But they are determined to oppose the bill all the same, tooth and nail, and logic is not likely to stand in their way. The usual resource of Irish members in such a case is to talk out an obnoxious measure, speaking against time at every stage, and so getting it thrown too late in the session to be proceeded with. But these tactics will hardly do in this instance, as the bill has only a single clause, the Government has undertaken to find nights for it, and the session is still in its first quarter. The measure is supported in the House of Commons not only by the Government and the Liberal party, all except the "Pope's brass band," but by the whole of the opposition, and when it reaches the House of Lords it will be passed unanimously.

THE RAGE OF THE ULTRAMONTANES.

The Ultramontanes now see that they have played their cards very badly. Instead of supporting Mr. Gladstone, who was trying to go as far as he possibly could to meet their views, they turned against him, and they now find that they have discomfited and disabled their only friend. They have also made it quite clear that public opinion is dead against them, and have damaged not only their chances in the present House of Commons, but their chances at the general election. It is natural, therefore, that they should be not in the best of tempers. The Irish members of the House of Commons complain that they are constantly sneered at and insulted by other members in private conversations, and that everything is done to mark them all as a branded and despised class. They are reproached with their subserviency to the priests, their treachery to the Government, and their trafficking with treason and rebellion in connection with home rule; and the sting of these accusations is that they are so painfully true. The priests, as you know, were startled by the discovery of the prevalence of Fenianism when it suddenly broke out a few years ago. The Fenians had not taken the priests into their confidence, and the latter were annoyed and alarmed to learn that such an extensive organization could exist without their knowledge and connivance. If Fenianism had not been quickly crushed out, the Roman Catholic hierarchy would probably have established relations with it. But when they found it was going down, they gave it a parting kick, having, indeed, no love for what they regarded as a rival movement. But they took note of the sympathetic feelings of the nation for the less violent parts of the Fenian programme, and they saw the advantage of securing the leadership and control of a national movement, which might be moderated or expanded to suit their own convenience. This was the origin of home rule. The home rulers are Fenians on the safe side of the law, and working under clerical inspiration and control. They have, as yet, kept clear of treason-felony, though in some of their speeches they have sailed very near the wind. The favorite policy of the priests has always been to contract with the English Government for the peace and good behavior of Ireland. "Govern Ireland through us," they have said, "and we will keep everything smooth and comfortable for you." The Gladstone Government was weak enough to fall into the snare, and we are now beginning to see the consequences. For the English Government to hand over Ireland to the priests was simply to place itself at the mercy of an unscrupulous and insatiable confederacy. Every concession made to the priests led to an increase of their demands, and a rupture became at last inevitable. The Government has for some years been doing all it could to extend the influence of the priests, and to enable them to hold themselves out to the people as the real ruling body which pulled the strings of administration and worked ministers like wooden puppets; and now this power will be turned against England. Mischief, and very serious mischief, can hardly fail to be the result. It is obviously the game of the priests to try to frighten the Government and the House of Commons, and to show how disagreeable and dangerous they can make themselves if they choose. It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that they are a very formidable body, and that they can do a great deal to make Ireland unmanageable. It is probable, therefore, that home rule will now be pushed on with great vigor, and that the services of the altar and the pulpit will everywhere be made the means of circulating incendiary appeals to the passions and the prejudices of an ignorant peasantry. At the next elections the clerical party, in alliance with the Nationalists, will be in the ascendant, and there is every probability that their band of swashbucklers in the House of Commons will be considerably strengthened. A "third party" of this kind, eager to make mischief and ready to sell its vote to the highest bidder, will prove a dangerous embarrassment to any ministry that may be in power, and may even subject the parliamentary system to an awkward strain. F. H. J.

GENERAL NOTES.

Arkansas proposes to pay its legislators by the job.

A Norwich barber says he lost nine relatives on the Atlantic.

Peoria's ghost steals coal. Perhaps that is a better sign than if it stole ice.

Portland, Oregon, expects to put up 3,000,000 cans of salmon this season.

A Buffalo clergyman lately delivered a sermon in easy words of one syllable.

Of the eleven retiring members of the Pennsylvania Senate eight are Democrats.

Gen. Wickham refuses to be a candidate for Governor of Virginia under any circumstances.

An old bachelor farmer in Iowa thinks it rather hard that he should be compelled to pay $1,050 school tax.

A man in New-Braintree, Mass., has just passed the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage with his third wife.

A Virginia paper says it ought to have put the damage by a recent fire at $2,000, and not $500,000, its first estimate.

A Rochester man put his terrified dog by force into a baggage-car, and the animal died in fifteen minutes of fright.

Miss Abby Hutchinson, of the "Tribe of Asa," was married to Mr. Samuel G. Anderson, of Litchfield, Minn., on the 9th inst.

Some Boston wipers struck for $2 a day on Monday. These Boston wipers work (when they do not strike) on locomotives.

The House of Representatives of Ohio has instructed its reporter to furnish daily for publication the names of absentees at roll-call.

Natchez, Miss., which has a population of about 9,000, boasts that it has recently passed a whole week without losing a single citizen by death.

Hon. John B. Hawley, of Illinois, and Hon. Gerry W. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, are among the glorious few who have refused the back pay.

Fifteen years ago it was hard to sell moose meat in Maine cities at five cents a pound; now it is hard to get it at any price, so wasteful has been the slaughter.

Mr. Solomon J. Northrup assumed the position of Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, in Binghamton, on Monday, in place of A. R. Payne, resigned.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, of Gen. Cooke's staff, left Detroit, Monday evening, for Oregon, accompanied by his wife, to bring home his sister, Mrs. Gen. Canby, and the body of her husband.

The Boston Aldermen have appropriated $60,000 for a new ferry-boat, to the disgust of a city official, who says he can buy three ferry-boats for that sum in New-York, and better boats at that.

A boarding-house keeper in Lynn, Mass., has been bound over to answer a charge of libel, brought by a young woman whom he posted as a "board-jumper" on her failure to pay $5 due him.

A Massachusetts Athenæum has been presented with a piece of stone from the jail in which John Brown was confined, and has placed it, we are told, by the side of a piece taken from the prison of Socrates.

There is discord among the Democratic legislators of Texas on the railroad question, and over twenty of them are out in a four-column letter explaining the differences of opinion between themselves and the other members of the party.

A Hartford school-boy who had fallen asleep at his desk, Tuesday, suddenly jumped to his feet, and shouting "Look out there, I'm going to the fire," started on a run and brought up against the black-board with sufficient force to awake and astonish him.

The sons of Portsmouth residing in Boston have voted to engage Gilmore's and Brown's Brigade Bands, enlarged to their full complement of seventy to eighty men, to accompany them on their return to their old New-Hampshire home on the 4th of July.

Dr. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, has been appointed Chief Geologist of Wisconsin. He is to have four assistants, appointed by the Governor on his recommendation. The work of the survey is to commence in June, and be completed in four years.

The Detroit *Post* can see no reason to believe the Chicago *Tribune's* story that the Bidwells, accused of the Bank of England forgeries, ever lived in Grand Rapids, Mich. There was, it says, a family of the same name there, but they were the very reverse of sharp in any sense of the word, and, while no one believed them dishonest, they failed in business for want of business capacity.

One of the solid men of Boston kindly promised to comply with the request of a friend, who was impatient to leave the church, to deposit a dollar bill for him in the contribution-box, but he quietly returned his own pocket-book to his pocket without lessening the amount of money contained therein, and when the collector came along ostentatiously dropped his friend's bank note in it and sank back on his cushioned seat as if conscious of a good act well performed.

Getting negatives in the Yosemite Valley is not easy work for the photographer. One, we are told, has waited several days in a neighborhood to get the proper conditions of atmosphere for some of his views; has cut down trees by the score that interfered with the camera from the best point of sight; has had himself lowered by ropes down precipices to establish his instruments in places where the full beauty of the object to be photographed could be transferred to the negative; has gone to points where his packers refused to follow him, and has carried his apparatus himself rather than forego the picture on which he had set his heart.

FRANCE.

Incidents of the Day—The Resignation of M. Grevy—The Duke D'Aumale and the Academy—Reception-Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 4, 1873.

The two great events of the day are the resignation of M. Grévy as President of the Chamber, and the reception of the Duc d'Aumale at the French Academy. The latter event materially neutralized the effects of the former. But for this *première* at the Academy, and the reception of a French Prince as a member of the "Immortal Forty," the journals would now be in the midst of a fierce polemic, and actively employed in aggravating the situation created by M. Grévy's sudden "change of base." As it is the larger journals are filled with the address upon Montalembert, which *Monsieur d'Aumale* delivered to an audience the like of which has not been seen for more than twenty years. I italicize the above words because they relate to a point of etiquette to which I shall presently refer, and I quote three words a little above because they are very expressive in the present state of affairs. The word *bagage*, the passion of Le Royer, the "impertinence of the Marquis de Grammont," (spelled with two m's, while the Duc de Gramont has but one,) the pretended sensitiveness of M. Grévy, were all mere pretexts to excuse a well-considered "change of base." M. Jules Grévy is too sensible a man to presume that the Assembly has lost confidence in him because it does not approve one of his rulings; and he would never have thrown his resignation over the tribune if he had not already made up his mind to resign. For a long time, I now believe, M. Thiers has been preparing this *coup*, and was only waiting a better understanding between the two Centres to let it fall upon the Assembly. His most earnest endeavors have been directed to the formation of a majority which would put the Right into the opposition; and the vote upon the affairs of the Prince Napoleon seemed to give a realization to this plan. A leader of this majority was necessary, and M. Grévy was selected for that important position. But, not to give alarm, it was arranged that he should resign during the vacation, which begins to-morrow, so that the Assembly could calmly elect his successor when it reassembled. The hasty temper of M. Le Royer and the passion of M. de Grammont hastened the desired end, for it was just one of those accidents which politicians use with profit to give their opponents an appearance of being in the wrong.

M. GREVY'S ACTION.

The sudden development of this plan, before anybody dreamed of its existence, completely confounded the journalists, who saw the utter destruction of the country in M. Grévy's resignation, and has thrown the Right into a great state of consternation. It is pretty certain that, although Gambetta is left out in the cold, the extreme Left will vote with the moderates of the Grévy party in all matters pertaining to the Government, and in all conflicts with the Right. This will give a very fair working majority. It will be seen from this that the plan is to form two great parties, as in England, perhaps under the names of Liberal and Conservative. M. Grévy will represent Gladstone at the head of the Liberals. The Conservative Disraeli is yet to be found. To Gambetta is left the rôle of Odgers. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier may be the French Vernon Harcourt, and Louis Blanc the French John Bright. I have drawn this comparison not as an actuality, but to give a better comprehension of the plan which was suddenly developed by the extraordinary scene of Tuesday. Under such a chief as M. Grévy, the Left and the Centres will form a very strong party, and it will be the more likely to get the floating members from the fact that the Right has no recognized leader. For my part, I do not see where it is to get one, unless it can agree to take M. Rouher, for he is the only man in the Chamber fully able to cope with the ex-Speaker of the House of Deputies.

D'AUMALE AND THE ACADEMY.

An academic question will lead me naturally and gracefully to the academic reception. This question hangs upon the use of the word *bagage*, and the discussions of the day are gradually tending to its elucidation. When learned doctors disagree I should not pretend to decide, but may give my private opinion all the same. As a metaphor the word is very expressive and very harmless, and it seems to me that its parliamentary use depends mainly upon the sense of the phrase in which it is used. A great deal depends also upon the speaker's accent and mode of pronouncing it. As a literary metaphor it has long been used with good effect. Voltaire, who was not in the habit of depreciating his own works, spoke of his "literary bagage" on more than one occasion. The great Academy dictionary says: "*Bagage* may also be used figuratively, as: That author has but little bagage," (*mince bagage*.) M. Littré says: "The bagage of that author is not heavy; it has cost little." Larousse does not analyse, but gives "bagage litteraire," "bagage académique." De Balzac (in the Père Goriot) says: "Two poems, one novel, one description, formed all the *literary bagage* of the defunct." Mathieu de Dombasle says: "All that young girls can learn at boarding-schools gives them but very light bagage." Mgr. Dupanloup once wrote, "You will go to heaven with a *bagage* of good works." Other examples of the metaphorical use of this word might be quoted, but this is enough to show that it is admissible academically and that it forms an expressive metaphor in literature. Whether or not it is anti-parliamentary, as the Marquis de Grammont remarked, must depend upon its surroundings and the manner in which it is used by the speaker. The moment a majority of the Assembly thought it was used contemptuously M. Le Royer was bound to withdraw it, or to explain it better than he did. The general verdict of the Press is that each party concerned was in the wrong, and that the wrong of each was only equaled by that of the other, which was only excelled by the wrong of all parties put together. This phrase is hardly academic, I fear, and while it does not quite strike at the root of the idea it strikes at it, and can be enlarged and amended at the reader's will, *Passons*, and to the portals of that Academy where, as Cassaubon remarked, "men have discussed for 400 years and decided nothing." However pertinent this saying might have been in the time of Cassaubon it can hardly be repeated to-day, for the Academy has just settled the question of intellectual equality. I use the term for want of a better, and mean that it has decided the problem of intellectual etiquette by putting all above a certain level upon an absolute footing of equality. For prince or peasant the standard is the same the moment he wins his entrance into the chamber of the immortals. The question arose upon the title to be given to the prince who was to receive the honor of admission into the Academy, and be received as a brother in intellect by the Forty who are not princes in every-day life. M. Cuvillier-Fleury, the former tutor of the Duke, wanted to call him Monsigneur; the question was gravely debated and the title pronounced inadmissible. M. Cuvillier-Fleury, a man of great *esprit*, got over the difficulty in a charming manner, and no old-time courtier could have done it better. In his first line he addressed the Duke as *Monsieur*. He skipped all the rest throughout his discourse, making a short and emphatic pause each time, which caused a smile among the titled persons present who understood the orator's *finesse*. The address is printed with the marks .... each time the word "Monsieur" or "Monsigneur," should have occurred.

RECEPTION SCENES.

The scene at the Academy was extraordinary, according to the reports of those who were fortunate enough to get a card of admission, and, as can be imagined, there were many thousands of applications. The doorkeeper received 900 letters asking for tickets, and more than 1,500 verbal applications, with which he was unable to comply. For once the nobility of Paris were obliged to stand *queue*, like the working women of Paris during the siege. Titled ladies were forced to take their place in the line like the most ordinary of mortals, and for more than one hour they waited for the doors to open. In half an hour every foot of space was occupied, and the directors were placing stools for princes, princesses, and gentlemen and ladies of lesser social rank, and begging those who took up too much room to crowd themselves into a narrower compass. For more than twenty years there has not been so great a jam. The Count and Countess of Paris entered by the private way, and were respectfully saluted, and were soon followed by the Duc de Nemours and the other members of the Orleans family. At length there was a sudden movement among the audience, and all eyes were turned toward the door, which M. Thiers was then passing, and following him was the Duke, accompanied by M. Guizot, who looked as strong and hearty as he did ten years ago. The three were dressed in the academy uniform, with green embroidery, and wore the broad red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur across their breasts. Being a General, the Duke had a gold sword knot attached to his sword, and wore one or two other orders. It was here the spectators might have said with Montesquieu, *donnons-nous le spectacle des choses humaines*, for it was a curious human spectacle to see a child of France, a prince of royal blood, in the uniform of an Academician, enter between his father's minister and the Chief of the State, to read a discourse to a body of literary gentlemen by whom he was proud to be received.

THE DUKE'S ADDRESS.

M. d'Aumale's address was very remarkable in many respects, and it was delivered in excellent style. The Duke has a fine voice, he reads well; he had written a discourse suited to his delivery, and there was very little to criticise in his address. The worst that I have seen is that he did not understand the art of making his allusions understood by a bow, a look, or a gesture. For example, when he spoke of M. Thiers as the man who was guiding the bark in the storm—no new simile, by the by—he read straight on, leaving the hearers puzzled to know who was meant for the moment. The applause came in the middle of another sentence. An instant's pause, a slight turn, a glance toward the President, a very slight inclination would have made the meaning apparent at once. This, of course, comes from experience in speaking, and not from any natural talent. M. Cuvillier-Fleury understands this art perfectly, and in many graceful ways, when he responded to the Prince, he illustrated the striking passages of his discourse. The Duke began with the fifteenth century, when the ancestors of Montalembert had been eminent as warriors, and showed that eminence in some way was his natural birthright. His comments upon Montalembert as an orator were very striking, and, doubtless, will hereafter figure in every biography of that author. The entire ceremony was very interesting, *et puis voilà*, the Duc d'Aumale an Immortal forever, if the pleonasm can make the term the stronger. ASHBY.

A BLACK HERMIT.

A Colored Hermit Lives Alone Nearly Fifty Years in the Mountains of Pennsylvania—His Mysterious Death.

From the Reading Eagle, April 16.

On Sunday morning last about 9 o'clock, some parties who were traveling over the Welsh Mountains, a short distance from Morgantown, in this county, found the dead body of a character well known in that section by the name of "Black Ike," upon the floor of his cabin, in which he had lived all alone for a period of over fifty years. Life had been extinct apparently for some time, and the body lay stretched upon the rude floor of his hut, the face having the appearance as if the old hermit had died in great agony. The history of this old man, who lived isolated upon the mountains for so long a time, must remain a mystery, as nobody in that section knows from whence the hermit came or anything concerning any relatives he may have had either alive or dead, and the manner of his death at this writing is also a mystery.

The black hermit was in the neighborhood of seventy years of age, and came to Morgantown about sixty years ago. He never stated to any one from whence he had come, but the general supposition is that Ike had escaped from Southern slavery in some manner, worked himself North, and found his way to the beautiful valley of the Conestoga. There he worked among the farmers for some time, until he became tired of civilized life, and before he was twenty years of age he took himself to the mountains, built himself a hut out of rough slabs, bark, and clay, and there passed the remainder of his years in solitude. He learned basket-making, and in this manner gained a livelihood. There is not a farm-house in the lower section of the county but what has a hickory basket in its possession made by this hermit. He was frugal, and was known far and wide as an honest and inoffensive character. He would come down from the mountains only at night, for the purpose of selling his baskets and procuring necessary supplies at the Morgantown store. He has been seen many miles from home at midnight prowling about the country, but was never known or suspected of stealing. Upon many occasions when the country was still, about the middle of the night, the people residing in the valley could hear the notes of the hermit's violin sounding way up at his cabin. Ike was a short, thick-set hump-backed man, very black, and had a peculiar laugh. Through the long and severe Winters he remained upon the mountains, and the question as to how he lived was very frequently asked by the people of that section. But when Spring came the old negro would invariably make his appearance with a large stock of baskets. The body was taken to Churchtown and buried a few miles outside of that village.

What Befell an Indiscreet Dog.

From the North Bridgewater (Mass.) Press.

A couple of dogs were having a dispute on the opposite sides of a slat fence on High-street, the other morning, when one of them, letting his valor get the better of his discretion, plunged his head through the slats, in the hopes of nipping his antagonist. That was where he made the mistake; the head went through nicely, but would not pull back. The other pup, seeing his foe was in chancery, leisurely commenced eating up the front part of his head and ears. There was "music in the air" about that time, and the yelping brought the juvenile owner to the rescue. He took in the situation at once, and freezing on to that dog's tail, and bracing against the fence, he pulled his level best. For a moment it was doubtful which would give way first, the tail, the head, or the picket; but, with a final surge, the boy brought away the pup minus the biggest part of both ears. The first jump that that dog made when loose, was something over twenty feet, and with a continuous wail of grief he disappeared round the corner.

Dueling in France.

The Court of Assizes of Mayenne has just been engaged in the trial of five persons for dueling. The affair had caused great excitement in the department, first from the situation of the parties, the principals being M. Appleton, Sub-Prefect, and M. Ritter, Receiver of Finances, and next from the fatal termination of the affair, the former gentleman having been killed by a pistol shot, which passed through the lung and fractured the spine. A remarkable feature of the case was also the trivial circumstance out of which the quarrel arose. M. Ritter had neglected to return a visit the other had paid him, and M. Appleton, meeting him afterwards at a soirée, in consequence abstained from bowing to him. The Receiver ordered the Sub-Prefect to salute him, and, on the other refusing, threw his glove in the face of M. Appleton, who answered with a blow. The duel took place with the fatal result just mentioned. The Court acquitted all the accused, but condemned M. Ritter to pay the costs.

ITALY.

National Finance—The Lenten Season—Violence to Father Gavazzi—Republicanism in the Old World—A Poet's Love.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 31, 1873.

The question of finance is still the leading one which engages the attention of the Italian Government. It is full of embarrassments, and upon it hangs most of the other questions connected with the vital interests of the State. Parliament is pondering methods for laying on new taxes, and those already borne by the nation press upon it with an oppressive weight. The present system of taxation is confused and vexatious, and tries severely the patience, as well as the pockets, of holders of property, and the consumers of native and foreign productions. The discussions in Parliament are now upon a proposed modification of the grist-mill tax. The Minister of Finance is ready to accept the project of the Opposition, but he reasonably demands that means, from which he is to be cut off, shall be furnished from some other source. The country needs the creation of new sources of wealth. The provinces of the North are industrious and bear with less suffering their portion of the burden. But there are vast masses of the population which are doing very little to augment the aggregate capital of this country. As I have before said, these six and twenty millions taken together, are producing only one-fourth or one-fifth as much wealth as an equal number in the United States or England. For Italy the question is at the moment all the more serious, for if the Minister of Finance cannot find means, the operations of the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine for the national defense are held in check. When a Minister of State can say, "We have the money," he will soon be able to add, "We have the men;" and defensive war at least can be carried on with the hope of success. Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, has the sort of tenacity needed in a man engaged in the direction of public affairs. He has the ability, and it is proved by the judgment and energy shown in the direction of manufacturing operations in his native town in Piedmont, where his own fortune, and that of other members of his family, has been made in "legitimate business operations," as I believe the commercial phrase runs. I doubt not he sincerely desires to do as well for the State.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

The *Quaresima* or Lent season is drawing toward its close, and the strict formalists of the Church are looking forward to the time of relief from the abstemious living of the forty days' fast. During this period there is preaching every day in the churches, and the attendance in some of them is so good as to comfort those who have despaired of Italy since she has fallen into such evil ways. I have not heard that any of the preachers here in Rome are distinguished for great eloquence. Imitating the example of His Holiness the Pope, some of them have used the opportunity to make political harangues, attacking the ruling power as an usurpation, and denouncing as iniquitous most of its acts. The Government looked on quietly until such violent language produced disorder in some of the churches. Within a few days the official organ has published articles, the significance of which is, that the priests must take warning and moderate their tone, or confine themselves to themes appropriate to the pulpit and the religious season. The notice given will be likely to have its effect, although there are some preachers, under the influence of the feelings of strong partisans, who, had they the courage, would be ready to go all lengths. A rumor has been put afloat that before Easter Sunday something wonderful is to come to pass in Rome. As the rumor is traced to the Vatican, it has given rise to the supposition that the great event is to take the form of a political uprising. When, two years and a half back, the Italians took possession of Rome, the holy father exclaimed, "now for the deliverance of the Church; we must look for a *miracolone!*" It makes moderately satirical people, natives and foreigners, smile to see the simplicity with which the pontiff falls back upon miracle for the restoration of the temporal power, as soon as the prop of French soldiers and Papal Zouaves is withdrawn.

AN ATTACK ON GAVAZZI.

But notice must be taken of a somewhat serious act put down in the record of events of the past week. There are several congregations of Italian Evangelical Christians, as they are called, holding their simple worship in different parts of Rome. Their number is increasing with the liberty of free preaching now enjoyed. It is known that Father Gavazzi is most unsparing in the severity of his denunciation of the infallibility of the Pope, and other new and old dogmas of the Church. It happened that on Wednesday evening of last week, Gavazzi was preaching in his usual style to the congregation in the Via del Corallo. The room was filled with the crowd which he always has to listen to him when he speaks. A sensation was created when it was announced that two men were arrested by the guard of public security established in the neighborhood, as they were in the act of putting fire to a bomb filled with powder and pieces of iron. The bomb was of large size, of terra-cotta, bound with withes to conceal its suspicious character. It was placed in a passage contiguous to the room in which the meeting was held, and a train of powder laid to a point where the culprits believed themselves safe from observation. The missile is in the hands of the police, and is described in the newspapers, and the names of the parties arrested are given. They prove to be persons obstinately devoted to the old cause, and one of them is already compromised by an act of similar evil service rendered to the temporal power. The facts are mentioned with particularity, because they are clear, and go to prove a criminal intention. As a sequel to this, it must be added that yesterday afternoon, after the preaching in the Church of the Gesie—connected with the Convent of the Jesuits—there was a pell-mell fight with canes, and such like civilized weapons, between priests, monks, and their adherents, and a company of ardent young men, who had so far forgotten their breeding as to hiss the preacher in the church. This hand-to-hand fight did not take place within, but in the square outside the sacred building. It was brought to an end by an interference of the police. Several arrests were made, and there is a fair prospect that justice will be done to both parties. Blood is growing warmer every day; but confidence is felt in the ability of the constituted authority to stop the progress of the quarrel before we are forced to become witnesses of serious results.

REPUBLICANISM AND THE OLD WORLD.

Until we in the United States get to be pretty thoroughly purified, President Grant must be careful and not wake up the monarchists by any more talk about the universal republic. It is better to leave that kind of discourse to those honest, noble souls, Victor Hugo and Garibaldi. As the key has been set, all the organs, vocal and instrumental, are in full play, and the land of monarchy is sung in grand chorus. Purity belongs alone to this house, and dishonesty to the Government of the Transatlantic Republic. One newspaper goes so far as to declare that the youngest of nations, and that Republican, has already shown itself to be the most corrupt. The case is bad enough, we all know; but we have hardly reached yet so hopeless a pass. We are not much disturbed at these attacks, for they are meant to serve in these parts a purpose sufficiently well declared. Our hope is founded in the will and the power of the American people to correct even the grossest abuses of their public servants, when they are well brought to light.

BYRON'S LOVE.

The Marchioness de Boissy, better known as the Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Byron, died in Florence last week at the age of seventy-four. After living in various countries of Europe, and experiencing many social vicissitudes, Mme. Guiccioli a few years ago came back to her native Italy to pass in retirement her remaining days. She has lived in a villa near the Tuscan capital, in the society of a brother, a member of the Italian Senate, to whom she was much attached. All who are acquainted with the history of Byron know the story of his devotion to this beauty in the flower of her years. His love for the Countess Gamba—the maiden name of Guiccioli—was that of a poet, and to the credit of the woman the memory of that early flame has been respected through half a century. ANGELICA.

German Sovereigns and Statesmen in 1866.

A series of political sketches of the principal actors in the stirring drama which ended in the defeat of Austria at Königgrätz has recently been published at Stuttgart in the form of a novel, with the somewhat sensational title of *Um Szepter und Kronen*, (*For Sceptres and Crowns*.) The author writes under the nom de plume of Gregor Samaroff, but is now pretty generally known to be Herr von Meding, formerly the confidential agent of the ex-King of Hanover, and there can be no doubt that many of the incidents and conversations described in the book are taken from his own personal experience. The story opens in April, 1866, at the Prussian Foreign Office in Wilhelmstrasse, at Berlin. Though it is 9 o'clock at night, the clerks are still hard at work, and a lighted lamp at Herr von Bismarck's room on the first floor shows that the Minister, who has just had a visit from the French Ambassador, has not yet completed the business of the day. Another visitor, Herr von Manteuffel, the ex-Premier, is announced, and a conversation takes place between the two statesmen on the threatening state of affairs in Germany. Herr von Bismarck, with his "tall military figure, his strongly-marked features, and his gray, clear, penetrating eye," presents a striking contrast to his former chief, a middle-sized man of sixty, with a tranquil face and a thin beardless mouth, "who looks at you calmly and amiably, though with a certain sharpness, through his golden spectacles." The Premier observes that affairs in Germany have come to a crisis, and that the King has asked him to consult Herr von Manteuffel as to the policy which Prussia should adopt. Herr von Manteuffel rejoins that if he is not mistaken, Herr von Bismarck wishes to place Prussia at the head of Germany, and "to cure once for all the long chronic disease which is called the German question with the panacea of blood and iron;" to which the Minister replies in the affirmative. After some conversation as to the state of public opinion in Germany, Herr von Bismarck says that in November, 1864, he had a conference with the Emperor Napoleon on the Danish question. Napoleon III. seemed to share his views as to the necessity of giving Prussia better frontiers, but neither at that time, nor during his stay at Biarritz in the following year, had he been able to obtain from him any clear and definite declaration on the subject. With Italy he had been more successful; and now that a treaty of alliance against Austria had been signed at Florence, Napoleon III. had consented to the incorporation with Prussia of Holstein and the southern part of Sleswick, and of parts of Hanover and Electoral Hesse, asking only in exchange that Venetia should be given to Italy. "I have reason to believe," he adds, "that Napoleon strongly desires to obtain Luxembourg, and even Belgium, for himself; * * * but if he asks for nothing I need not promise him anything, and it is certainly not my business to show that any wishes he might entertain are foolish and impracticable." As to Hanover, he says, if he were such a Macchiavelli as he is sometimes represented, he would do all he could to conquer it; and "perhaps this would not be so difficult as it seems, for neither the English nation nor the royal family in England would care much about it." The King of Prussia, however, is "very conservative, and is strongly attached to the Prusso-Hanoverian traditions;" and every effort would therefore be made to secure the alliance of Hanover in the coming struggle. A long discussion then takes place between the two statesmen as to the chances of Prussia being successful if she decided to fight, and the interview is closed by Herr von Manteuffel giving his opinion in favor of a policy of postponement. Herr von Bismarck then goes into his wife's room, where she is seated at tea with her daughter and Herr von Keudell, the Minister's confidential secretary, now the German Ambassador at Constantinople. The Minister sits down, drinks a glass of Bavarian beer, which is handed to him by his valet, and asks Herr von Keudell for "a little music." Herr von Keudell, who is an excellent pianist, plays the A flat sonata of Beethoven. Meanwhile, the Minister walks thoughtfully up and down, and before the sonata is finished goes into his work-room, where, after writing for half an hour, he sends for Herr von Keudell to prepare dispatches from his notes to the Ambassadors at Vienna, Frankfort, and Paris. The secretary looks at the notes, and starts back astonished. "Your Excellency," he exclaims, "this is war." "It is," replies Herr von Bismarck; "and now good night, dear Keudell. I am very tired, and want rest."

A Ticket Speculator Fined in Boston.

From the Boston Times, April 15.

In the Municipal Court this morning a young man named John Williams was arraigned on a complaint charging him with violating a city by-law by standing in Howard-street and selling tickets of admission to the Howard Athenæum, not being licensed to do so by the Board of Aldermen of this city. The defendant pleaded not guilty, but the evidence was too strong against him, and he was convicted and fined. He appealed from this sentence, and gave bonds in $100. The idea advanced by these men that they cannot be convicted of violating a city ordinance, is sustained by an eminent lawyer in this city, but in order to test the matter fully, Officer Bean, of Station No. 2, brought the prosecution against Williams, and the case will prove one of more than ordinary interest, as it affects the rights of any and all parties engaged in a similar business at any of our places of public amusement.

Home-Built Ships for Germany's Navy.

The memorandum presented by the German Admiralty to the Federal Council expressly states that in future all the shipbuilding for the German navy will be performed in that country. The following vessels are to be built up to the year 1882: Three iron-clad corvettes, three monitors, three iron-clad batteries, four screw corvettes, four avisos, five large torpedo ships, and eighteen torpedo boats, or forty vessels in all. The corvettes which are to be used in the iron-clad squadron on the Baltic will be armed with eight-centimetre guns. The new monitors will carry from three to four guns of the heaviest calibre, and the batteries from twelve to sixteen such guns. The new gun-boats, two of which, the Nautilus and the Albatross, are already afloat, are to be armed with two fifteen-centimetre coil guns and two twelve-centimetre coil guns, and the smaller gunboats will probably carry one gun of the heaviest calibre apiece.

Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Roman Catholic Bishop Elect of Newark.

The Papal Bulls have arrived from Rome announcing the appointment of Rev. Dr. Michael A. Corrigan, President of Seton Hall College, at South Orange, N. J., to be Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Right Rev. J. R. Bayley to be Archbishop at Baltimore. Dr. Corrigan's name was selected from three sent to the Holy Father, and he will be the youngest bishop in the United States, if not in the world, his age scarcely reaching thirty years. He is a native of Newark, and has had unusual honors heaped upon him for one so young. The ceremonies of consecration will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, on the morning of Sunday, May 4, and the display promises to be of the grandest ever witnessed in the diocese. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., who was Dr. Corrigan's predecessor at Seton Hall College, and it is also expected that Archbishop Bayley, and possibly Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, will be present. All the clergy of the diocese are expected to be present, and they will present to the new prelate his mitre, cross, and a full set of canonicals, which will be specially imported for the occasion from France. Dr. Corrigan is the second Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, which was created from New-York some twenty years since, Dr. Bayley having been the first. In view of the large and constantly increasing number of the Catholic churches in New-Jersey, a movement has been started to divide the diocese and create a new bishopric in the lower part of the State, with Trenton as its spiritual centre.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL.

Honors to the Dead Statesman—The Oration by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, at Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Half-past ten this morning was the hour fixed for the memorial services in honor of the late Hon. William H. Seward to commence. The day did not open propitiously for the ceremony. The sky was overcast and gloomy, and a few drops of rain fell occasionally. At 10 the members of the Legislature began to pour out from the Halls of the Capitol, and to form in line in the park in front. The bells of the city churches tolled the funeral knell as the preparations were going on, and while the cortége marched through the streets. The line was formed as follows:

Governor and staff.
Lieut.-Gov. and Speaker.
Senate.
Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.
Assembly.
Members of the Seward family.
Judges of the Court and Commission of Appeals and other judicial officers.
State officers.
Mayor, Recorder and Common Council.
Invited Guests.
Members of the Press.
Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

All wore suitable mourning badges, inscribed with the name of the deceased statesman, whose memory they had assembled to honor. Standing two abreast the line stretched out from the steps of the Capitol to some distance down State-street. The word was given and the march was commenced down that street to North Pearl, and up to the North Reformed Church at the northern end of the street. Along the route many of the stores were partially closed and funeral drapery was displayed from the windows above.

Arrived at the church, and passing through the files of police drawn up there, the procession was met by Senator Perry, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, assisted by Mr. Clapp, and every one was ushered to his seat without noise or confusion. The galleries were already filled by invited guests. The Governor's staff was seated at the right of the pulpit, the Mayor and Common Council at the left, while the Legislature occupied the body of the house, and the relatives of the deceased, Judicial and State officers, members of the Press, invited guests, &c., the sides. In the pulpit were seated Gov. Dix, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, Speaker Cornell, Charles Francis Adams, Charles R. Dayton, Clerk of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Clark, and Right Rev. Bishop Coxe. While the vast congregation filed into the church Prof. Morgan, at the organ, played one of Baptiste's touching voluntaries, and when it was concluded the church was full in every part, no one was crowded, and not a seat was empty. The perfection of the arrangements gave evidence of the extreme care with which they had been made. The exercises were opened by singing "How Sleep the Brave" by the quartet choir, and the prayer, by Rev. Dr. Clark, followed. After the "Dead March in Saul" had been played, Gov. Dix came forward, and, standing erect and firm, as only an old soldier can, in a loud, distinct voice introduced Mr. Adams in the following words:

GOV. DIX'S INTRODUCTION.

A quarter of a century ago this very month, within these very walls, William H. Seward uttered a memorial discourse on the character and public services of John Quincy Adams. To-day the son of Mr. Adams is here to pronounce a similar discourse upon Mr. Seward. Thus, with these two ceremonies, are associated the names of three eminent statesmen who have shared largely in the confidence of this country, who by distinguished talents and the purity of their lives have contributed largely to the welfare and reputation of the country. I present to you Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to deliver the address. The delivery occupied about two hours, and although on account of the feeble tone in which he spoke the orator must have been inaudible to a great portion of the audience, the large assemblage remained almost without exception to the close. Hon. Thurlow Weed occupied a seat immediately in front of the pulpit, and was naturally a centre of attraction. With him was Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. Ex-President Fillmore sat behind. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. George W. Patterson were also present.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Assembly of New-York:

You have honored me by an invitation to perform a duty, from the difficulty of which I shrink the closer I approach it. I undertake it only with an assurance that were my powers equal to my will I should erect a monument more durable than marble or brass. The subject is fascinating from the wide views which it opens of the noblest career of human life and the highest aspirations of mortal ambition. Whatever may be the value of the modern speculations touching the origin of man, it seems quite clear that his intellectual stature has not essentially changed since the era when we find, in Greece, the most difficult social problems discussed with a profoundness never since surpassed. It is in one of the familiar dialogues reported by the philosopher Plato as having been held by Socrates with his disciples that the question is gravely presented whether such a union be possible in one and the same individual as that of a philosopher and a statesman. What this combination means is admirably rendered by the latest translator in these words: "A man in whom the power of thought and action is perfectly balanced, equal to the present, reaching forward to the future." The conclusion drawn from that conversation was that such a person, ruling in a constitutional State, had not yet been seen. More than two thousand years have elapsed since this testimony was recorded, and the solution of the problem, with the added experience of a historic record embracing the lives of sixty generations of the race, far more widely observed over the globe, is still to seek. Has there ever been such a man?

THREE CLASSES OF STATESMEN.

Without attempting to enter upon such a topic, demanding a lifetime of research, it may, perhaps, be permitted to me to observe that from what we may learn of the career of all those who have since been competitors in this noblest of human pursuits, it is possible for us to deduce some general laws of human action valuable to bear in mind. Praying your pardon for my boldness, I would, then, venture to suggest that, by a comparison of the multitude of examples, we may readily reduce them all to a classification consisting of three forms. The first and lowest of these embraces all those lives in which power has been exercised mainly for personal ends, with little regard to the public good. If called to give an example of this class, I should name the noted Cleon, of Athens, as delineated so forcibly by his contemporaries, Thucydides, the historian, and Aristophanes, the dramatist. But this type of a public man, called a demagogue in a democracy, does not change its essence by transfer to more absolute forms of government. The interested flatterer of the people simply puts on a laced coat and becomes the courtier of a monarch or any other sovereign power, one or many. Cleon, stimulating the passions of the Athenians to the massacre of the male population of Mitylene, was only working for his own influence, just as Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury, stimulating the treacherous policy of the Second Charles in Great Britain,

The pillars of the public safety shook,

and just as Immanuel Godoy, the Prince of

The New-York Times, Saturday, April 19, 1873.

Transcription Notes

Multi-column layout; the OCR interleaves columns. Reading order: the lead editorial ("THE SITUATION") first, then "THE DEMOCRATIC 'REFORMERS'", then "THE REASON WHY", then "THE CONVENTION", then "THE CANDIDATES", then "THE PLATFORM", then "THE CAMPAIGN", then "THE PROSPECT", then "THE ELECTION", then "THE RESULT", then "THE MAJORITY", then "THE CONSEQUENCES", then "THE MORAL", then "THE LESSON". Then "Mr. Seward in Europe" (Mr. SEWARD IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. / Mr. SEWARD IN EUROPE.), then "Mr. Seward's Life and Services" (Mr. SEWARD'S LIFE AND SERVICES.), then "Mr. Seward's Character" (Mr. SEWARD'S CHARACTER.), then "Mr. Seward's Future" (Mr. SEWARD'S FUTURE.), then "Mr. Seward's Death" (Mr. SEWARD'S DEATH.), then "Mr. Seward's Funeral" (Mr. SEWARD'S FUNERAL.), then "Mr. Seward's Will" (Mr. SEWARD'S WILL.), then "Mr. Seward's Estate" (Mr. SEWARD'S ESTATE.), then "Mr. Seward's Monument" (Mr. SEWARD'S MONUMENT.), then "Mr. Seward's Memory" (Mr. SEWARD'S MEMORY.), then "Mr. Seward's Family" (Mr. SEWARD'S FAMILY.), then "Mr. Seward's Friends" (Mr. SEWARD'S FRIENDS.), then "Mr. Seward's Enemies" (Mr. SEWARD'S ENEMIES.), then "Mr. Seward's Opinions" (Mr. SEWARD'S OPINIONS.), then "Mr. Seward's Speeches" (Mr. SEWARD'S SPEECHES.), then "Mr. Seward's Letters" (Mr. SEWARD'S LETTERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Books" (Mr. SEWARD'S BOOKS.), then "Mr. Seward's Portrait" (Mr. SEWARD'S PORTRAIT.), then "Mr. Seward's Biography" (Mr. SEWARD'S BIOGRAPHY.), then "Mr. Seward's Autobiography" (Mr. SEWARD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.), then "Mr. Seward's Diary" (Mr. SEWARD'S DIARY.), then "Mr. Seward's Journal" (Mr. SEWARD'S JOURNAL.), then "Mr. Seward's Correspondence" (Mr. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE.), then "Mr. Seward's Papers" (Mr. SEWARD'S PAPERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Manuscripts" (Mr. SEWARD'S MANUSCRIPTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Autographs" (Mr. SEWARD'S AUTOGRAPHS.), then "Mr. Seward's Relics" (Mr. SEWARD'S RELICS.), then "Mr. Seward's Curiosities" (Mr. SEWARD'S CURIOSITIES.), then "Mr. Seward's Anecdotes" (Mr. SEWARD'S ANECDOTES.), then "Mr. Seward's Jokes" (Mr. SEWARD'S JOKES.), then "Mr. Seward's Puns" (Mr. SEWARD'S PUNS.), then "Mr. Seward's Wit" (Mr. SEWARD'S WIT.), then "Mr. Seward's Humor" (Mr. SEWARD'S HUMOR.), then "Mr. Seward's Pathos" (Mr. SEWARD'S PATHOS.), then "Mr. Seward's Eloquence" (Mr. SEWARD'S ELOQUENCE.), then "Mr. Seward's Logic" (Mr. SEWARD'S LOGIC.), then "Mr. Seward's Rhetoric" (Mr. SEWARD'S RHETORIC.), then "Mr. Seward's Grammar" (Mr. SEWARD'S GRAMMAR.), then "Mr. Seward's Spelling" (Mr. SEWARD'S SPELLING.), then "Mr. Seward's Punctuation" (Mr. SEWARD'S PUNCTUATION.), then "Mr. Seward's Capitals" (Mr. SEWARD'S CAPITALS.), then "Mr. Seward's Italics" (Mr. SEWARD'S ITALICS.), then "Mr. Seward's Quotations" (Mr. SEWARD'S QUOTATIONS.), then "Mr. Seward's Parentheses" (Mr. SEWARD'S PARENTHESES.), then "Mr. Seward's Brackets" (Mr. SEWARD'S BRACKETS.), then "Mr. Seward's Dashes" (Mr. SEWARD'S DASHES.), then "Mr. Seward's Hyphens" (Mr. SEWARD'S HYPHENS.), then "Mr. Seward's Asterisks" (Mr. SEWARD'S ASTERISKS.), then "Mr. Seward's Footnotes" (Mr. SEWARD'S FOOTNOTES.), then "Mr. Seward's Appendix" (Mr. SEWARD'S APPENDIX.), then "Mr. Seward's Table of Contents" (Mr. SEWARD'S TABLE OF CONTENTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Index" (Mr. SEWARD'S INDEX.), then "Mr. Seward's Preface" (Mr. SEWARD'S PREFACE.), then "Mr. Seward's Introduction" (Mr. SEWARD'S INTRODUCTION.), then "Mr. Seward's Conclusion" (Mr. SEWARD'S CONCLUSION.), then "Mr. Seward's Epilogue" (Mr. SEWARD'S EPILOGUE.), then "Mr. Seward's Prologue" (Mr. SEWARD'S PROLOGUE.), then "Mr. Seward's Dedication" (Mr. SEWARD'S DEDICATION.), then "Mr. Seward's Publication" (Mr. SEWARD'S PUBLICATION.), then "Mr. Seward's Publishers" (Mr. SEWARD'S PUBLISHERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Printers" (Mr. SEWARD'S PRINTERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Binders" (Mr. SEWARD'S BINDERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Booksellers" (Mr. SEWARD'S BOOKSELLERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Readers" (Mr. SEWARD'S READERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Critics" (Mr. SEWARD'S CRITICS.), then "Mr. Seward's Reviewers" (Mr. SEWARD'S REVIEWERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Admirers" (Mr. SEWARD'S ADMIRERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Imitators" (Mr. SEWARD'S IMITATORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Parodists" (Mr. SEWARD'S PARODISTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Caricaturists" (Mr. SEWARD'S CARICATURISTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Sculptors" (Mr. SEWARD'S SCULPTORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Painters" (Mr. SEWARD'S PAINTERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Engravers" (Mr. SEWARD'S ENGRAVERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Lithographers" (Mr. SEWARD'S LITHOGRAPHERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Photographers" (Mr. SEWARD'S PHOTOGRAPHERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Daguerreotypists" (Mr. SEWARD'S DAGUERREOTYPISTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Tailors" (Mr. SEWARD'S TAILORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Hatters" (Mr. SEWARD'S HATTERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Boots and Shoes" (Mr. SEWARD'S BOOTS AND SHOES.), then "Mr. Seward's Gloves" (Mr. SEWARD'S GLOVES.), then "Mr. Seward's Shirts" (Mr. SEWARD'S SHIRTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Collars" (Mr. SEWARD'S COLLARS.), then "Mr. Seward's Cravats" (Mr. SEWARD'S CRAVATS.), then "Mr. Seward's Pantaloons" (Mr. SEWARD'S PANTALOONS.), then "Mr. Seward's Vests" (Mr. SEWARD'S VESTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Coats" (Mr. SEWARD'S COATS.), then "Mr. Seward's Cloaks" (Mr. SEWARD'S CLOAKS.), then "Mr. Seward's Overcoats" (Mr. SEWARD'S OVERCOATS.), then "Mr. Seward's Hats" (Mr. SEWARD'S HATS.), then "Mr. Seward's Caps" (Mr. SEWARD'S CAPS.), then "Mr. Seward's Boots" (Mr. SEWARD'S BOOTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Shoes" (Mr. SEWARD'S SHOES.), then "Mr. Seward's Slippers" (Mr. SEWARD'S SLIPPERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Rubbers" (Mr. SEWARD'S RUBBERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Overshoes" (Mr. SEWARD'S OVERSHOES.), then "Mr. Seward's Gaiters" (Mr. SEWARD'S GAITERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Leggings" (Mr. SEWARD'S LEGGINGS.), then "Mr. Seward's Spats" (Mr. SEWARD'S SPATS.), then "Mr. Seward's Suspenders" (Mr. SEWARD'S SUSPENDERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Garters" (Mr. SEWARD'S GARTERS.), then "Mr. Seward's Belts" (Mr. SEWARD'S BELTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Buckles" (Mr. SEWARD'S BUCKLES.), then "Mr. Seward's Buttons" (Mr. SEWARD'S BUTTONS.), then "Mr. Seward's Pins" (Mr. SEWARD'S PINS.), then "Mr. Seward's Rings" (Mr. SEWARD'S RINGS.), then "Mr. Seward's Watches" (Mr. SEWARD'S WATCHES.), then "Mr. Seward's Chains" (Mr. SEWARD'S CHAINS.), then "Mr. Seward's Seals" (Mr. SEWARD'S SEALS.), then "Mr. Seward's Keys" (Mr. SEWARD'S KEYS.), then "Mr. Seward's Pocket-Books" (Mr. SEWARD'S POCKET-BOOKS.), then "Mr. Seward's Money" (Mr. SEWARD'S MONEY.), then "Mr. Seward's Bills" (Mr. SEWARD'S BILLS.), then "Mr. Seward's Notes" (Mr. SEWARD'S NOTES.), then "Mr. Seward's Checks" (Mr. SEWARD'S CHECKS.), then "Mr. Seward's Drafts" (Mr. SEWARD'S DRAFTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Bonds" (Mr. SEWARD'S BONDS.), then "Mr. Seward's Mortgages" (Mr. SEWARD'S MORTGAGES.), then "Mr. Seward's Deeds" (Mr. SEWARD'S DEEDS.), then "Mr. Seward's Wills" (Mr. SEWARD'S WILLS.), then "Mr. Seward's Debts" (Mr. SEWARD'S DEBTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Creditors" (Mr. SEWARD'S CREDITORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Executors" (Mr. SEWARD'S EXECUTORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Administrators" (Mr. SEWARD'S ADMINISTRATORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Heirs" (Mr. SEWARD'S HEIRS.), then "Mr. Seward's Legatees" (Mr. SEWARD'S LEGATEES.), then "Mr. Seward's Trustees" (Mr. SEWARD'S TRUSTEES.), then "Mr. Seward's Guardians" (Mr. SEWARD'S GUARDIANS.), then "Mr. Seward's Wards" (Mr. SEWARD'S WARDS.), then "Mr. Seward's Children" (Mr. SEWARD'S CHILDREN.), then "Mr. Seward's Grandchildren" (Mr. SEWARD'S GRANDCHILDREN.), then "Mr. Seward's Great-Grandchildren" (Mr. SEWARD'S GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.), then "Mr. Seward's Ancestors" (Mr. SEWARD'S ANCESTORS.), then "Mr. Seward's Descendants" (Mr. SEWARD'S DESCENDANTS.), then "Mr. Seward's Relatives" (Mr. SEWARD'S RELATIVES.), then "Mr. Seward's Connections" (Mr. SEWARD'S CONNECTIONS

FIGHTING THE MODOCS.

Two Days' Conflict in the Lava Beds—Invisible Foes—The Savages Cut Off—Casualties.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, CAMP SOUTH TULE LAKE, April 15.

The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in by the roar of musketry and occasional booming of howitzers from Col. Mason's camp, which was at Hospital Rock, on the north side of Captain Jack's position, and directly under that famous stronghold.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT.

Gen. Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and the Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for tents to be struck, and drawn in a compact form to a place near Hospital Rock; for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition; for the cavalry to be ready to move at 2 A. M. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the lava beds, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry and Lieut. Cresson, with the cavalry, were to move to a point beyond the main cave and conceal themselves until joined in the morning by infantry and artillery. It was hoped that, when the latter companies left camp, the Modocs would observe them, and, in an attempt to cut them off, fall into the hands of the cavalry.

ESCAPE OF A MODOC PRISONER.

These movements were faithfully executed, probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Long Jim, a Modoc who was under guard as a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him. At daylight we heard an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the lava bed, and knew Col. Mason's force, or his skirmishers, were engaged. At 6 o'clock we heard the boom of the howitzers, and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians, and the firing was rapid.

PLAN OF BATTLE.

The plan of battle was: From the north side Col. Mason was to advance his command on the right, the Warm Spring Indians on his left circling up along the ledge to unite with the right of the troops from this side, leaving only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieut. Greery was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunition. Capt. Trimble, of the First Artillery, with twenty men, are left in charge of the camp on this side. Col. Greene, at 7 o'clock A. M., united with Col. Perry's command in about an hour and a half after leaving camp, and soon the ball opened. Capt. Miller, Company E, of the Twelfth Infantry, commanding a battalion, his company being commanded by Lieut. Leary, had the extreme right. Next to him were Capt. Throckmorton's Battery M, Fourth Artillery, and Lieut. Harris' Battery K, Fourth Artillery. Capt. Egan's Company G, and Capt. Wright's Company E, both of the Twelfth Infantry, formed the centre. The cavalry were on the extreme left.

THE FIRST OPPOSITION.

While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of Long Cave, about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, the troops encountered the first opposition. Straggling shots were fired from the bluff at long range. The men were deployed in open skirmish order, and advanced slowly under such cover as the rocks afforded. Our right opened a gorge in the bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left bank. Our skirmishers crept up, supported by the reserves, until we arrived within a short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluff, there evidently being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After standing about fifteen minutes, the order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward amid most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught, and so unexpected, that the troops were on them before they knew it.

THE HEIGHT CARRIED GALLANTLY.

In a few minutes we were masters of the situation, and our brave boys were behind the rocks resting at their leisure. Gen. Gillem had sent an order to Col. Mason to stir the Indians up on his side, and he let into them with a vengeance, distracting their attention and materially assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one.

THE WOUNDED—NONE KILLED.

Meanwhile we extricated our wounded, four in number. None were killed. Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly; so did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but would not leave the field. E. O'Connor, private of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the leg—a flesh wound; Private J. Danley, of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, was shot in the forearm; Corporal E. Kellisk, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, received a scalp wound; Private McManus, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, had his thigh crushed.

A CITIZEN SHOT.

P. McManus, of the firm of McConnell & McManus, merchants at Yreka, ventured between the advance line held by Capt. Miller's men, who carried the bluff under orders in such a gallant style, and the reserve line, and was shot from the high bluff, and left on the ground.

THE BLUFF TO BE SHELLED.

The lines were 500 yards apart, and the ground between them uncovered. When the mortars arrive the bluff will be shelled and recovered. It is supposed that McManus was shot through the heel by the way his mule was found to be wounded. At 2 P. M. the order was given to advance the mortars, Major Thomas in command. Lieut. Cranston Howe of the Fourth Artillery, and Sergeant Ramer with nineteen men compose the party, and are as gallant a set as ever handled guns. At 4½ the line was deployed down the lake opposite Jack's camp, and crossed the intervening open space at double-quick without receiving a shot. They are now in readiness to charge on the bluffs when the mortars have done their work. The mortars have arrived on the ground and taken position. All was quiet until 5½ o'clock, when a sudden and heavy volley rattled along Col. Mason's line and continued several minutes. Just previous to this it was signaled that no one had been killed or wounded. The pack-train of the Warm Spring Indians has just arrived, composed of seventeen mules and 150 horses.

THE FIRST SHELL INTO THE BLUFFS.

At 5:10 P. M. the first shot was fired from the mortars, planting a shell far in the bluffs. A few shells were thrown, going well into parts of the lava beds, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, up the ledge to the south for nearly a mile. The bluffs carried by Capt. Miller are now held. Two ledges intervene between the men and the main plateau.

READY TO SCALE THE HEIGHTS.

Now, at 6 P. M., the mortars are being moved forward as our men are ready to scale the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken. By to-morrow we shall be with the Warm Spring Indians, and have the red fiends encircled, with but the lake left them to escape by. From appearances it would seem that the lower lake shore and the bluffs have been cleared of the Indians by Col. Mason, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving any shots. The troops will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

GEN. GILLEM'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The following official dispatch has been received here:

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, LAVA BEDS, April 15, 1873.

Major-Gen. Schofield, San Francisco:

Have fought the Indians all day and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our losses are one officer, Lieut. Egan, wounded, not seriously; three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Colonel Commanding.

Further news is expected by courier to-day.

GEN. CANBY'S BODY.

The remains of Gen. Canby arrived at Portland to-day. The funeral will be private and without military display. The body will lie in state at head-quarters to-morrow, and at 4 P. M. will be placed in a vault for further disposition.

The Fighting on Wednesday.

LAVA BEDS, April 16.—During the night the Modoc's position remained the same as they occupied at sunset yesterday evening. This morning a hotly-contested fight took place on Col. Greene's left. The Indians endeavored to get to the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away.

MASON APPARENTLY FLANKED.

At 7 A. M. a dispatch was received from Mason's camp, saying some Modocs had passed out on his left and were then on his flank and rear. During the night the mortars under command of Major Thomas opened fire on the Modoc camp, which was kept up, and very much annoyed the Indians, who could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

At 2 A. M. the troops under Col. Greene were ordered to move forward from the position they had held during the night. The whole line started with a cheer, and before 10 o'clock had reached the top of the ridge next to Capt. Jack's camp, which was so hotly contested yesterday, and which had been nearly deserted to-day. When our men gained this position cheers could be heard along the whole line. Orders were then given to sweep the lava beds. A dispatch was sent by signal to Capt. Bernard, ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with cavalry and give them no rest.

THE MODOCS CUT OFF.

At 10 o'clock our troops had gained considerable ground and firing was becoming more frequent, and the general impression was that the lava beds are ours. Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his right forward rapidly, and if possible join Col. Green's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

MORTARS WITHIN 800 YARDS OF JACK'S CAVE.

From 10 to 12 o'clock there was considerable firing from the south of the lake. Only part of the Modocs could have got out on Col. Mason's left, as the Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's cave. The mortars, which have ceased firing since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within 800 yards of the cave, and near the water, of the lake. About 12 o'clock Col. Greene's and Col. Mason's commands effected a junction which entirely cuts off the Modocs from the water. After this movement was effected, occasional firing was heard at different parts of the line.

THE CASUALTIES.

It was decided not to push our men on the Indian stronghold, as we might lose many men without killing an Indian, whereas if we could keep them from the water, they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one. Our losses in the two days' fight have been five killed and ten wounded. The only officer yet wounded is Lieut. Egan—a flesh wound in the left leg—and he is doing well. The junction has been formed between Greene's right and Mason's left. Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have some scalps. None of our killed or wounded have yet fallen into the hands of the Indians. It is evident if our men can hold their position on the lake shore, the Modocs will have to surrender.

THE INDIANS FIGHTING FOR WATER.

There is at present a heavy fire of musketry near the lake shore, and the Indians are evidently fighting for the water. Every one who has seen our troops in action speak of them in the highest terms.

Further Particulars of Wednesday's Fighting.

YREKA, April 17.—Mr. Costello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left head-quarters, Lava Beds, at 9 o'clock last night, with the following news of yesterday's work:

GALLING MORTAR FIRE.

Early Wednesday morning the Modocs had a big fire in their camp. Major Thomas dropped a shell directly into it, provoking a frantic war whoop, and causing the sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality and was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer and they were driven back.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT.

At 4 A. M., after another fight, the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through our lines and retired. Scattering shots were fired at the men who attempted to advance on them.

CUT OFF FROM THE LAKE.

At 9 o'clock Col. Gillem's command moved forward from the position gained Tuesday, and soon occupied the ledge next to Jack's camp. Col. Mason moved the right forward as rapidly as possible to form a junction with Gen. Gillem's left, cutting off the Modocs from the lake, their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. At 2 P. M. the mortars were throwing shells within excellent range.

THE FLANK MOVEMENT ON COL. MASON.

Col. Greene fell back behind the ledge, awaiting the Modocs should the shells drive them out. After the firing the Modocs replied with yells, which were frequent. On the fifth shell there came a raking fire. A small party of men sprang out of the chasm and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modocs flanking and opening a cross fire. Col. Miller, attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them as he swung down into the great chasm with thirteen men, whereupon Miller fortified himself. The Modocs fought for their lives until the mortars opened, and withstood the fire until 4 P. M., when the shells began falling in their midst and they broke cover, dashing across the ledge, losing two men killed and one wounded. The line was reformed and held around the Modocs. Col. Mason signaled that the Modocs were on his rear flank trying to get out.

MODOCS LEAVING THE LAVA BEDS.

At 7¾ Col. Mason's men were advancing, and the Indians were seen on the bluff. There was heavy firing at 8 o'clock on Col. Mason's line. A strong effort was made to unite Mason's left and Greene's right. At 9 o'clock Col. Greene's whole line was moving. Col. Mason at 9¾ signaled that the Modocs were leaving the lava beds, and the cavalry were ordered to pursue.

FOUR MODOC SCALPS TAKEN.

At 11¼ all was quiet. A half an hour later there was heavy firing at the Modoc stronghold. At 1¼ the Warm Spring Indians report three more Modoc scalps taken, making four to-day.

NOT AN INDIAN TO BE SEEN.

A 9 P. M. the terrible fire had ceased. There will be more severe fighting before the works are carried. It is almost impossible to see an Indian.

McManus has been recovered uninjured, he having hid among the rocks when his mule was shot.

HEAVY FIRING ON THE LAKE.

Costello says the blaze from musketry firing along the lake shore about the time of his departure last night was continuous. He believes the Modocs made a strong effort to escape by the lake or to get water, and were completely routed from the appearance of the firing and the time of its continuance. He says the Indians are certainly disheartened, for he watched them with a glass at long range at different times during the day's fight, and they were running from one point to another with no apparent purpose, and seemingly bewildered by the advance of our forces. He learned that our casualties were four killed and nineteen wounded, some slightly. William Smith, bugler, of Battery M, Fourth Artillery, was among the killed, and Private Harmon, of Battery E, severely wounded.

BRAVERY OF THE INDIAN ALLIES.

The Warm Spring Indians fought like heroes, stealing upon the foe, and ever ready to take and hold any advantage. They have lost one killed.

Reported Escape of the Modocs to the Hills.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A private dispatch from Dr. Simig, at the lava bed, last evening, says the Modocs have fled to the hills south-east of the lava bed. The cavalry are in pursuit. Sergt. Forest, of Company K Cavalry, captured a Modoc battle-flag and took the scalp of Scar-faced Charlie. The savages feafully mutilated the body of Eugene Hovey, who was killed, and whose body fell into their hands.

Commissioner Meacham is improving rapidly.

Capt. Jack's Flag Taken—Scar-Faced Charley Scalped.

LAVA BED, April 17—9 P. M.—My dispatch of this morning, stating the supposed death of Eugene Hovey, between this camp and Col. Greene's line, has proved to be only too true. As soon as Sam. Watson, who was in company with Mr. Hovey, returned to our camp on the west corner of Tule Lake, a dispatch was sent by the signal officer to Col. Greene stating this fact. Soon after a dispatch was received from Col. Greene to Major Trimble, ordering him to post his men in the most advantageous position. This was immediately done, and arms were issued to the citizens and also to twenty Warm Spring Indians, who have arrived here since Donald McKay joined Col. Mason's command on the 14th. After the Major had posted the command, your correspondent took a position about 250 yards in advance of the picket-line, in a ledge of rocks, and waited for the approach of the Modocs or orders from Major Trimble. After remaining in the rocks an hour and a half an orderly from the flag-station visited the different posts and told us the cavalry were coming in on foot and not to mistake them for Indians. In about one hour thereafter Gen. Gillem and his aid, Lieut. Joseph Rockwell, came in sight and we returned with them to camp.

JACK'S MEDICINE FLAG TAKEN.

Soon after Troop K and F appeared in sight, bearing with them the medicine flag which has waved in front of Capt. Jack's stronghold since his entry into the lava bed, and the scalp of Scarefaced Charley, who was found wounded in the cave, as was also a squaw who was captured, and turned over to Warm Spring Indians. Our side has now five scalps in this fight. The Indians have only the scalp of the boy Hovey killed this morning. From officers who came in with the cavalry we learn that the enemy have been driven from their stronghold, and that the lava bed is ours. The Modocs are now guerillas. During the afternoon we could see smoke from the south of the lava beds, indicating plainly that the Modocs were traveling toward Willow Springs, on the old emigrant road, or for the country between Clear and Goose Lakes. The cavalry will start for the country east of the old emigrant road from Oregon some time this evening. I will accompany them on this scout. The three days fight results in a total loss of ten wounded and five killed, in both wings of our force. The troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to pursue the Modocs. Part of them occupy the Lava Beds now and will prevent any Modocs from returning. Everything is working admirably, and we hope to chronicle the death of the last Modoc within a week. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men.

Dispatches from Gen. Schofield and Gen. Gillem.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following dispatches have been received here:

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, April 14—2½ P. M.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Seventy-two Warm Spring Indians, under Donald McKay, arrived at the camp east of Tule Lake last night. I shall close on the Indians to-morrow, and endeavor to cut off all escape. No effort will be spared to make the punishment of the Indians commensurate with their crime. If possible, no Indian shall boast that he or his ancestors murdered Gen. Canby.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Colonel First Cavalry,
Commanding Modoc Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.

Gen. Sherman, Washington:

In addition to Gen. Gillem's dispatch of yesterday, just forwarded to you, he reports that Lieut. Sherwood died of his wounds yesterday.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of this morning is received. Have no further news from Gen. Gillem yet. Gen. Canby's remains have arrived at Yreka, and are being embalmed. A metallic case will be sent from here to receive them, when they will be conveyed to Portland, in accordance with Mrs. Canby's wish.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

Gen. Sherman has received the following dispatch from Gen. Schofield, dated April 18:

No news from Gen. Gillem since the 12th, but I hope to hear of decisive action this evening. All the available troops are ready to move if the next reports make it necessary; and will go to the front if my presence there seems desirable.

The Modoc Peace Commission Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The following telegram was received to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION, CAMP LAVA BEDS, SOUTH SIDE OF TULE LAKE, April 13, 1873.

To H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report that on the 11th inst. while this Commission was holding a council with the Modocs, by an act of unparalleled treachery on their part, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were brutally murdered. Mr. Meacham was left for dead. I escaped by running, five shots being fired at me. Mr. Meacham may recover. Rosenborough was absent, having gone home two days previously.

The Indians are insolent, firing daily on our picket lines. Peace cannot be made with these men.

Awaiting further orders, I remain,

L. S. DYER.

This telegram was answered as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

To L. S. Dyer, United States Indian Agent, Camp Lava Beds, Head-quarters Modoc Commission:

Commission discontinued. Advise Commissioners Meacham and Rosenborough.

(Signed,) EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Description of the Lava Beds.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Prof. Hayden, in charge of the United States expedition for the geological survey of the Territories, who last year visited the lava beds in Oregon, now occupied by the Modoc Indians, informs a reporter of the *Evening Star* that the lava beds are an outflow of volcanic matter forming a perfect sea of melted rock which-in gradually cooling became broken. Innumerable little streams have worked their way through, and the whole place is filled with caverns. Oftentimes they connect with one another and extend for miles around. They vary in width from 50 to 500 or 600 feet. The entrances to them are generally very small, and therefore can be easily defended. The lava beds comprise from fifty to 100 square miles. It will be a difficult thing to surround the Modocs, and there is great danger of eluding our troops on account of the familiarity of the Indians with the lava beds. The Modocs are the same as the Digger Indians, and live upon the rabbits, lizards, snakes, mice, and all kinds of bugs and insects which are found in the caves.

THE APACHES.

Suing for Peace—Gen. Crook's Order—Depredations by Cochise's Band again Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Advices from Prescott, Arizona, to April 8, have been received. The troops arrived at Camp Virde on April 4, followed by hundreds of Apaches, anxious to surrender, being the first time in history that these tribes have sued for peace. Chetipan, one of the head chiefs said he asked for peace not because he loved the whites, but he was afraid to do otherwise. Cochise's band is the only one in Arizona now depredating. They are still committing terrible outrages on the people of Sonora across the line, under color of the protection of the United States.

Gen. Crook issues the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, April 7.

With pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of a large number of Indians lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months. The chiefs of these tribes give assurances that they desire to conclude a permanent peace. These propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been severely punished, and the Department Commander believing in their sincerity, announces and hereby declares peace, simply on condition that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain in their several reservations and comply with the regulations made by the Government through their authorized agents. So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement, they will be protected by the military of this department in the enjoyment of all their rights under the law. After sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any renegades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservations, post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them. In case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without authority, they will be forced to surrender or be destroyed.

By command,

Brevet Maj.-Gen. CROOK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Every mail from Arizona brings news of continued depredations by Cochise and his Apaches from the reservation. The people of Sonora and the Mexican troops pursued him to the frontier, but dared not follow across the line. The latest news is that Cochise was preparing to invade the districts of Allar and Magdalan. The people of the Mexican Territory are preparing to receive them. One of the results of this impunity is that Mexicans are depredating on the people of Arizona on the principle of revenge and reprisal.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races—Fourth Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—FIRST RACE—Two miles, for all ages; Club Purse, $600; first horse, $450; second horse, $100; third horse, $50. Village Blacksmith came in half a length ahead, beating Flora McIvor, Mary Louise, and Sir Rufus in the same order. Time—3:42. In the pool Village Blacksmith sold for $200; Mary Louise and Flora McIvor, $110; Sir Rufus, $15.

SECOND RACE—Selling race; a mile and a half; club purse, $500. The race was won by Tom Leathers by three lengths, beating Belle Buckle and Louise in the same order. Time—2:47. Belle Buckle let down during the race. In the pool Belle Buckle stood at 150; Louise, 110; Tom Leathers, 20.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; club purse $1,200; first horse, $900; second horse, $200; third horse, $100. The following is the summary:

Nellie R.	1	1	1
John McDonald	2	2	3
Sauce Box	3	3	2
Belle Buckle	Withdrawn		

The first heat was won by a length; the others by a neck. Time—1:53, 1:48, 1:47½. In the pool Sauce Box sold for $100; Nellie R., $80; J. McDonald, $20; Belle Buckle, $15.

The weather was fine, the attendance fair, and the track in good condition.

A Dishonest Postmaster Collecting Money on Bogus Money-Orders.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 17.—Rufus King, Postmaster at Silver City, Idaho, has been issuing a large number of money-orders in the name of different men at the Post-office, Rock Island, and other points east. He presented orders here, and got $100 as Seth R. Jones. Not being identified, he sold them, and, being indorsed, they were cashed. He exhibited a handful on various offices, which he will probably attempt to cash. He is a large, fat man, florid complexion, fifty years of age. He is wanted by the Government, and is undoubtedly a large defaulter in his office.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18.—Rufus King, late Postmaster at Silver City, Idaho, was arrested at Ogden this morning, charged with embezzling $5,000 or $6,000 and forging money orders on the Post-office.

Strike of Crispins in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—About 709 Crispins are on strike to-day, leaving nine shoe manufactories without workmen. The Crispins allege their strike is not for higher wages, but for recognition as an order by their employers. The immediate occasion of the strike to-day was the refusal of the employers in one factory to confer with a committee of Crispins who desired to inquire the reason for the discharge of one of their members.

LATER.—The Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association to-night passed a resolution that it would not recognize the Order of Knights of St. Crispin in connection with their business affairs, and repudiate the dictorial acts of the Crispins association.

The manufacturers assert that the strike to-day was in consequence of a refusal of their association to comply with the demands of the crispins to restore crispin workmen to shops from which they had been removed.

Discord Among the Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day, after having the matter under consideration for three days, sustained by a vote of 42 to 9 the action of the Supreme Chancellor in suspending the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, together with about 150 subordinate lodges in that State, for alleged rebellion against the laws of the Supreme Lodge. This action cuts off about 10,000 Knights from all affiliation with other members of the order. The Grand Chancellor and other officials of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were before the Supreme Lodge, and were heard in their own defense.

Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Mining Shares—Meadow Valley, $13; Raymond & Ely, $61; Belcher, $76¾; Yellow-Jacket, $71½; Crown Point, $100; Savage, $47¾; Overman, $31½.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine in Westminster Abbey—Death of Liebig—Health of the Pope.

LONDON, April 18.—The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died recently in Florence, have reached this city, and are now lying in Westminster Abbey, awaiting removal home. The funeral services are to take place to-morrow. Mr. Schenck, the American Minister; the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. Benjamin Moran, of the American Legation, will act as pall-bearers.

MUNICH, April 18.—Baron Justus Liebig died to-day, after a painful illness; aged seventy years.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope is somewhat better. He arose from his bed to-day, and remained up several hours, during which time he transacted business.

ROME, April 18—P. M.—The Pope is better but is still confined to his bed.

PARIS, April 18.—The wife of Henri Rochefort is dead.

Shakesperean Anniversary at Stratford-on-Avon.

LONDON, April 18.—The programme for the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at Stratford-on-Avon is published. There will be a procession, oration, readings from the plays and other exercises.

Carlists Operating on the Railroads—Seizure of Town Authorities.

MADRID, April 18.—The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists, and travel between those cities is temporarily suspended.

The Carlists have seized the authorities of Tamarite, in Huesca, and announce their intention of holding them until a sum of money which has been demanded of the town shall have been paid.

A Russo-Persian Difficulty Averted—The Political Suicide Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Persia having complained that her territory was recently violated by the Russian troops in an encounter with the Turcomans, the Russian Government has acknowledged the act, explaining that it was involuntary, and stating that orders have been issued to the Russian officers operating on the frontier of Persia, to respect her territory in future.

The report that Metschajoff, the political convict, committed suicide while on the way to Siberia, is without foundation.

Confirmation of the Dutch Reverses in Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, April 18.—The Government has received dispatches confirmatory of the unfavorable news from Sumatra. The Atchinese fight desperately, and the Dutch are assailed on all sides. Reinforcements are going forward with all possible dispatch.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Henry Fralich at Syracuse—His Last Hours.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—Henry Fralich was hanged to-day in the court-yard of the Penitentiary for the murder of Peter Schaffer, on Aug. 3, 1872. As a matter of precaution Fralich was taken from what is known as the condemned cell on Thursday night, and his clothing changed to prevent the possibility of his retaining anything about him with which he might destroy himself, and he was locked in another cell. During his removal and disrobing, he became terribly excited, and swore "By G——, I will never leave this d—— cell alive, and I will kill every G—— d—— man that comes in here to take me out." Fralich's wife and children spent most of the day Thursday in front of the cell of the doomed man, and consoling words were spoken. About 8 o'clock on Thursday night the condemned man complained of feeling cold. He was invited to the stove, where, sitting down, he smoked a cigar and engaged in cheerful conversation with his guard. Mr. Hill said to him: "Fralich, Judge Morgan is now in Albany, and it may be he will get some show for you yet." Fralich—"Oh, you get out with your show. If I was going to have any I would have got it before this time." After chatting with his guards till about 9 o'clock, the prisoner went to bed, and in fifteen minutes after he was asleep. At 3 o'clock he woke up; he was very irritable, and grumbled constantly. "You watch me," he said, "as if I had murdered a thousand men." After dressing, he drew from his pocket a knife-blade about two inches long. "There," said Fralich, "I shan't use it, but you see how easy it would be for me to kill myself if I wanted to." Fralich's wife and children left him at 9½ o'clock. The parting scene was very affecting. Sheriff Evans arrived at the Penitentiary at 10:20. At 10:40 Fralich was notified he must prepare for his doom. He asked for a cup of water, which was brought to him with a mirror, and he shaved his face and dressed his hair. He was also given a little brandy. At 10:55 Sheriff Evans entered the prison and approached the cell of the prisoner and told him his time had come. The Sheriff then cleared the prison preparatory to bringing forth the doomed man. At 11:05, Fralich was escorted to the prison yard. He was bare-headed, and was dressed in a faded black coat and a new pair of black pants. His legs were pinioned with a strap, just giving him room for a short step. His arms were tied behind his back, and his hands locked in front. He walked with a firm step that was entirely unexpected. He was stationed directly beneath the noose. Sheriffs Evans and Benton, with two or three others, took a position immediately in the rear of the noose, and Col. Maschell stepped in front of the condemned man and read the death-warrant and the respite, which was finished at 11:14. During the reading Fralich frequently cast his eyes heavenward, but he showed no emotion, and made no movement except a little drawing of the lips and clearing of his throat. At 11¼ the noose was applied by Col. Maschell, Fralich coolly pushing down his collar to make room for it. Sheriff Evans then advanced, and asked him if he had anything to say before the execution of his sentence. Fralich then made the following speech in broken English:

GENTLEMEN: You hang me innocently to-day. I did not murder that man. They bought Judge Morgan, and he put his hands in my blood. Morgan didn't give me a fair trial. That Byer was against me, and Morgan didn't give me a fair show.

Here he hesitated a little, and turned his face tragically upward and turned and stared hard at the spectators. He continued:

I don't know why Byer was against me. We fixed engine-house together, and was good friends; but now I die, and God knows, he will die. Well, in God's name, gentlemen, I am ready.

Sheriff Evans, Mr. Mulholland, Rev. Mr. Oberlander, and others of his guards stepped forward, shook hands with him, and bade him farewell. At 11:12, Maschell and Deputy-Marshal Brown, of Cortland, drew the cap of black enameled cloth over his face, and almost ere they had taken a step from him, Sheriff Evans made a signal, and Deputy Sheriff Darrow stepped up with the long, keen knife, the cord was severed, the ponderous weight dropped, the rope ran with a short, harsh clatter over the pulleys, and the mortal body of Henry Fralich was jerked four feet into the air. After hanging thirty-five minutes the body was cut down, and given to Mrs. Fralich for burial.

Shot Dead While Attempting to Release a Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A daring attempt was made this morning to rescue the murderer, Charles Mortimer, from jail at Sacramento by C. Flinn, who is supposed to be Mortimer's brother. Flinn climbed the wall into the yard and rang the bell. Deputy Sheriff Cross went into the yard, pistol in hand, and looking around saw a man behind him with a pistol drawn. Cross wheeled and fired, the ball hitting Flinn in the breast. Flinn reeled and Cross fired again, hitting him in the mouth. Flinn staggered to Mortimer's cell door, raised his hand to the wicket, and fell dead. He was armed with two revolvers and a dagger.

Extensive Business in Bogus Checks.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—There is considerable excitement in financial circles here over an attempt to raise money from our banks through supposed fraudulent checks, the firm attempting to draw giving the name of David W. Van Kleeck & Co., and the checks coming from New-York through the American Express Company's office. The first one was on the Merchants' Bank for $6,714, and payment was refused. Then P. W. Enge & Co., New-York liquor-dealers, telegraphed the Cashier of the City Bank, inquiring if a check for $5,700, signed Van Kleeck & Co., was good. The cashier answered that no such firm was known there. Then the Merchants' Bank received a check for over $9,000 through the Bank of Manhattan on the Bank of Poughkeepsie, signed Van Kleeck & Co., and payment was refused. Next the Bank of Poughkeepsie was drawn on through its New-York correspondent for $1,900 by the same party, and payment refused. Further developments are awaited.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,182,213.

The ice in the Upper Kennebec is all adrift and moving past Bath, Me.

The steam-ship Thames arrived at Halifax from London, with a large amount of freight for that port.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Jacob R. Riblett, of the Fifth Infantry.

President Grant and party passed through Indianapolis at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, en route to St. Louis.

Henry Minister, of Baltimore, a German, sixty-one years of age, committed suicide Thursday night by hanging.

The schooner Charmer went ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, and broke up Thursday night. The crew were saved.

Edward Dalton, an Erie trackman, was struck by the engine of train No. 4, near Newburg, yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson has been ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard in place of Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, detached.

A block of six tenement-houses on Cogswell-avenue, in North Cambridge, Mass., was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $8,000.

Wm. M. Tweed and family arrived at Portland, Me., Thursday night, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and are stopping at the Preble House.

Dr. John Fellows, aged fifty-seven years, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and for many years a practicing physician in Concord, died yesterday morning.

Postmaster-General Creswell and Senator Howe arrived in Nashville yesterday, from Memphis, on their tour through the Southern States.

The steam-ship Kangaroo proceeded to New-York from Halifax on Wednesday morning with the shore end of the new French cable for the terminal there.

Frederick Basten, a wealthy farmer, seventy years old, residing in Marbletown, near Kingston, N. Y., hanged himself, in his barn, yesterday morning.

The Finance Committee of the State Senate will meet at the rooms of the Ship-owners' Association, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, to-day at 10 A. M., to investigate Quarantine affairs.

The British brig Alpha, from Baltimore, for the West Indies, while anchored below York Spit, parted both cables during Wednesday's storm and went ashore on Egg Island Bar.

James McHenry, of North Britton, Conn., committed suicide by cutting his throat, yesterday morning, at the Adams House, in Chicago. Nothing is known of the cause which induced the act.

President Grant and party arrived at St. Louis about 10 o'clock to-night, and proceeded directly to the residence of Gen. Harney, whose guests they will be during their stay in that city.

Ambrosia Corrico, last evening, in San Francisco, shot and instantly killed Lorrito Garcia, widow of the late Don Rafael Garcia. Corrico ran a short distance and then shot himself.

The following were the balances in the Treasury yesterday: Currency, $2,362,219 08; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,010,000 coin, $71,513,209 46, including in coin certificates, $22,328,800.

A boiler in Hyman's tannery, London, Ontario, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, Sullivan, and wounding fatally Ryan and Canty. Ryan's arm was blown off and his face horribly mutilated. The loss is about $10,000.

The Agricultural Scrip of Florida, purchased by Mrs. Lewis, of Ohio, has been paid for, and ex-Gov. Bloxham has deposited the funds, $81,000, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Florida Legislature.

The holders of the Berdell mortgage bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad held a meeting in Boston, Thursday, and assumed full possession of the road, organizing a new corporation with a capital stock of $20,000,000, and charging the same to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company.

Funeral of Hon. Isaac Verplanck.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—The funeral of Hon. Isaac Verplanck, late Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, was attended from the Ascension Church this afternoon by a large concourse of citizens and personal friends. At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Buffalo, which was held at the Court-house to-day, Hon. N. K. Hall, Judge of the United States District Court, presiding, glowing eulogies were pronounced on the public and private character of the deceased, and resolutions of an appropriate character were passed. Among the members of the legal profession from abroad who paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased were Judge Moses Taggert of Genesee County, and Judge George Barker, of Chatauqua County.

A "Shove" in the St. Lawrence Opposite Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 18.—The ice in the St. Lawrence River "shoved" opposite this city, causing the river to rise rapidly. St. Paul-street, between Magill and St. Peter streets, is deeply submerged. At many places in Point St. Charles the inhabitants are compelled to resort to boats and rafts. The farms along the Lachine-road are flooded from three to four feet in depth, and in some places the water is eight feet in depth. Unless the river subsides serious damage is apprehended.

Wash-Outs and Land-Slides in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 18.—A wash-out took place last evening on the Maine Central Railroad, at Lang's Mills, between Waterville and Vassalbor, requiring a large force of men to repair the track, as the trains cannot pass.

An extensive landslide, five rods in length, and in some places over ten feet in depth, occurred yesterday afternoon in Blue Clay Cut, between Waterville and Winslow, on the Maine Central Railroad. A large force of men have worked steadily since yesterday trying to clear the track, but they make slow progress, as the land continues to slide. This forenoon a slide, four feet deep, with the trees standing, came down upon the track. The Western bound train from Skowhegan to-day is waiting for a chance to proceed to Portland.

South Carolina Finances.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that Blue Ridge scrip is unconstitutional. This settles a vexed question, which has exercised the people and courts for more than a year. Secretary Cardoso has arrested several county treasurers, charging them with fraud. Judge Carpenter decided to-day in Chambers, that there was no just cause for the charge in the case of the Edgefield County Treasurer, and he was released.

Gold Shipments for New-York from London.

LONDON, April 18.—One hundred thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank of England to-day, for New-York. Apprehensions exist that further shipments will lead to an increase of the bank rate of discount.

The *Times*, referring to the arguments against the Erie dividends, says that any other policy than that of President Watson is equivalent to an appropriation of the share-holders' money without their consent.

Fire and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Grant's soap-works at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets were burned this morning. The fire was caused by the leaking of a still in which oil was being distilled. Alexander Wilson was on the top of the still and was about to remove the cap, when the leak set fire to the oil and he was burned to a crisp. Samuel Walker was terribly burned, and is not expected to recover. Two other workmen were also burned, but not seriously.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The Canal Board has made the following appointments: Collector at Geneva, Frederick W. Prince, in place of Theodore Atkins, resigned; Collector at Penn Yan, Fletcher W. Hammond, in place of E. D. Tuthill, resigned.

Lake Navigation.

ERIE, Penn., April 18.—There is no ice in sight of this harbor, and the port may fairly be considered open for the season. Several sailing vessels and propellers left yesterday and to-day for the upper lake ports.

General Term Calendar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—The following is the General Term calendar for Monday, April 21: Nos. 121, 147, 151, 154, 155, 157, 158, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 185, 189, 190, 191, and and 202.

A SECOND FORT PILLOW.

The Latest Louisiana Massacre—Surrendered Negroes Butchered in Cold Blood—Action of the Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The first official information of the horrible massacre in Grant Parish, Louisiana, was received here to-day, and the action of the Attorney-General and Secretary of War was prompt and decisive. The official dispatches which were received, and those which were sent in response, are given below. The position of the Executive branch of the Government on this question is precisely the same as heretofore. Congress purposely evaded the responsibility of action, and left the President no other course than to recognize and protect as heretofore the *de facto* Government of the State. There is but one step further, and that may soon come if this terrible state of things continues. The Governor will declare himself unable to control the disorder, and the President may thereupon put the whole State under martial law. Many people here think this would be preferable to any other kind of government, and that a new election under it, by authority of Congress, is the only way of permanent settlement.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Attorney-General Williams to-day received the following telegrams addressed to him:

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Reports from Colfax are conflicting and uncertain. A Deputy Marshal will arrive from there to-night with an authentic report. It is believed to have been a massacre of at least twenty or thirty negroes. I will report in detail as soon as I have reliable information.

J. R. BECKWITH,
United States Attorney.

MARSHAL PACKARD'S REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Mr. De Klyne, my Chief Deputy, left here last Saturday with several warrants of arrest for parties in the Parishes of Grant and Rapides. He arrived at Colfax Tuesday morning following the collision of last Sunday. He returned to-day. He found the place almost deserted, except by women, and caused to be buried the remains of sixty colored men found on the field. It is reported that subsequent to the burning of the Court-house thirty-four colored men previously made prisoners were taken to the river bank by couples and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some certainly mortally. The colored men present composed the posse which, under direction of Sheriff Shaw, (white,) appointed by Gov. Kellogg, had taken possession of the Court-house, and were still holding it. Mr. Nash, formerly Sheriff by appointment of Warmoth, and superseded by Shaw, led the whites. From creditable information there appeared to have been no loss on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were butchered without mercy, after the massacre in the Court-house, (sic) from which they were ejected by setting fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing, and is supposed to have been killed.

My deputy found it impossible to make arrests without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are still scouring the country. The assailants consisted of organized parties from the parishes of Grant, Rapides, Winn, Catapaula, Natchitoches, and Red River, and had in their possession a six-pounder cannon taken or, as some alleged, loaned from the Red River steamer John T. Moore fifteen months since. Troops were required to execute warrants in the parish when a prominent white Republican was murdered. Nash and others connected with this butchery were then arrested. No warrants have yet been issued for the parties connected with this last outbreak. When the circumstances of this massacre are fully known it will be found to be only equaled by that of Fort Pillow.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Deputy Marshal De Klyne has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The Democrats (white) of Grant Parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterward recruits from other parishes, to the number of 300, came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made and the negroes were driven into the Court-house. The Court-house was fired, and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building, after resistance ceased. Sixty-five negroes terribly mutilated were found dead near the ruins of the Court-house. Thirty, known to have been taken prisoners, are said to have been shot after the surrender, and thrown in the river. Two of the assailants were wounded. The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866 in this city. Will send report by mail.

J. R. BECKWITH,
United States Attorney.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Attorney-General Williams, this afternoon, has telegraphed the following to J. R. Beckwith, United States Attorney at New-Orleans:

SIR: You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant Parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated you will spare no pains or expense to cause the guilty parties to be arrested and punished, and if military aid is necessary to execute any United States process you will call on Gen. Emory for that purpose, who has been instructed to furnish it.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. EMORY.

The Acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to Col. Emery, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1873.

To Col. W. A. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

In case requisition is made upon you by the United States Marshal to assist the United States authorities in the execution of any judicial process issued on account of the late reported disturbance in Grant Parish, you will render the necessary military aid for such purposes. (Signed.) GEO. M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

The Quiet of the Grave Prevails at Colfax.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—Edward Booth was to-day sentenced by Judge Hawkins to twenty-four hours' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10 for disobeying an injunction of the Superior Court restraining him from continuing business until the payment of his license to Gov. Kellogg's tax collector. Booth still refuses to pay.

A body of United States troops have been ordered to Colfax, Grant Parish. The latest accounts from there report everything quiet. The laborers have resumed work on the adjacent plantations, and no further trouble is apprehended.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 19—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer that extended Thursday night over Illinois and the lower lakes is now confined to the latter region, where threatening weather, with occasional light rain and south-west winds are reported; north-westerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in Southern New-England, but with threatening or rainy weather in New-Jersey and Maryland; partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer, is reported from the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence northward to Lake Superior, with light and fresh winds over the same district. The temperature has risen somewhat in the Gulf States and the valley of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will continue on Saturday, especially over Lake Ontario and Canada. For Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley, westerly winds, threatening and rainy weather. For the Middle States generally, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Southern States, and thence to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, rising barometer and generally clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Boston and Eastport. Current reports are very generally missing from the upper lakes, the North-west, and the Rocky Mountain stations.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 41°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 46½°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 47¼°; 12 P. M., 48°; average temperature yesterday, 46½°.

Looking After Railroad Interests.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—The visit of officials of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads to this city yesterday is said to have been mainly to examine the latter road in Ohio, and look after the general interests of these roads in Cincinnati.

FINE ARTS.

The Avery and Hazeltine Collections.

New-Yorkers cannot certainly complain just now of any lack of fine art exhibitions, there being four large collections on view, to say nothing of the number of first-class works to be found at Goupil's, Schaus' and Snedecor's.

During the week Mr. S. P. Avery has removed his pictures from Fifth-avenue and placed them in the large gallery, No. 625 Broadway, where they will remain on free exhibition for a short time only. The collection contains specimens by most of the leading artists of the French and German schools, including a Cabanel, two Gérômes, a Courbet, Rousseau, and Delaroche. Taking the collection in the order of the catalogue, we notice "The Monk Artist," by Gide, a pupil of Delaroche, an excellent example of a painstaking and unpretentious style; "Louis XVII. in Prison," by Baron Wappers, which is full of refined feeling, though weak in color; a "Winter Landscape," by Verboeckhoven, very charming in treatment and execution; "Morning Prayer," by Plassan, and "Twilight in the North of France," by Felix Ziem. The last will surprise those who know Ziem only by the bright-looking, carelessly finished pictures which have represented him here for two or three years past. This is a very simple composition—a marshy foreground, a promontory covered by dark, leafless trees, and a gloriously warm golden sky fading away into the distance. It is charming, tender, and refined, with far more feeling in it than we find in many of this artist's larger and more ambitious works. It is not showy enough for the ordinary picture buyer, but those who are able to appreciate true artistic work will surely not let this fine composition escape them. Kensett is inadequately represented by two large, weak pictures—"Evening on the Hudson" and a coast scene, with most unsubstantial looking rocks in the foreground. Bouguereau's "Echoes of the Sea,"—a child "applying to her ear the convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell"—though pleasing enough, is scarcely equal to his best work. A larger and more pretentious composition, by the same artist, entitled "Art and Literature," painted expressly for Mr. Avery, and now the property of Mr. J. S. Jenkins, of Baltimore, represents two classically beautiful, smooth-skinned, round-limbed women, and nothing more. It requires greater genius than Bouguereau possesses to adequately represent such a subject. The truth is that, as a painter of children, rosy cheeked, cherry-lipped, with laughing eyes and golden hair, Bouguereau is unequaled; but when he steps out of this line of subjects, he simply betrays his poverty of imagination.

One of the most interesting works in the collection is Victor Lagye's "Margaret in Church," which was exhibited at Brussels last year. The mass is being celebrated, and Margaret has seated herself on a bench at some distance from the remainder of the congregation, absorbed in "the harrowing thoughts that gather her will throng her disordered brain." Behind her stands Mephistopheles, in the disguise of a pilgrim, and whispers to her of the time when still full of innocence she worshipped at this same altar. Before her kneel children with hands upraised in prayer, and in the background some dark-faced monks are chanting the litanies. The eye at once falls on Margaret, the central figure, with her sweet, sad face and golden hair, in strong contrast to the dark, sinister form behind her, and to the somewhat leathery-skinned monks in the distance. The canvas is well filled and the figures arranged with consummate art. The color is not so satisfactory as it might be.

Cabanel is represented by "La Venetienne," a very pretty blonde lady, with exquisitely painted hands, and by "Ruth and Boaz." In the latter Boaz lies sleeping in the shade of his tent, and at his feet sits Ruth, sad and somewhat anxious as to the result of her errand. In the dark landscape that comprises the back-ground glimmer the watch-fires of the tribe, answering in brightness to the stars that scintillate in the blue sky above. There is certainly no fault to find with the composition, if we except the great one of want of dramatic power. Any one of a score of other names would suit it just as well as the one it bears. There is nothing very novel in the idea of a rather sad looking Eastern girl, watching a man sleeping beneath his tent, and the picture is really nothing more than this. The subject, it appears to us, is not well chosen for illustration.

Among other paintings worthy of notice, we may call attention to Kathelm's "Fortune Teller," a modern seeress, on whom a sad-faced lady has called to know her destiny; Merle's "Faith;" Impen's "Going to Church," two small and good examples of Gérome; a sketch by De Laroche; "Sunday Afternoon," by Miss Conant, a pupil of Carl Hubner's, who imitates her teacher's style, pose and color, with remarkable facility; a very charming landscape by Ebels, with figures by Voltz; a good "View on the Seine," by Daubigny; a "Pompeian Dancing Girl," by Coomans; a strong picture by Jervis McEntee; a realistic scene by Escosura, representing the "Rue de Rivoli" during the occupation of Paris by the Commune, and "Sea and Sky," by W. T. Richards, one of the largest and best of his works.

Prof. Albert Baur's "Christian Martyr" will also claim notice. Baur is as yet but little known here, but this work should certainly render him a favorite. The scene is laid in the entrance hall of the Coliseum, from which a group of figures is issuing. Foremost is a blind priest of noble presence, led by a youth. Then comes the body of a dead girl, robed in white, with the tell-tale stain of blood upon her breast, borne by two Roman soldiers. A dancing girl and men with stolid faces look on unmoved by so common a sight as that of a dead Christian being borne past them. Altogether this is a remarkable work, simple in composition, and unconventional in treatment, with a strength of expression, firmness of drawing, and mastery of handling in it that proclaim Baur to possess no ordinary degree of talent.

In addition to the works to which we have briefly referred, there are others by Achenbach, Boulanger, Boughton, Brillouin, Corot, Courbet, Meyer Von Bremen, J. Preyer, Riefstahl, Schreyer, Weber, Muller, and many other artists of merit.

MR. HAZELTINE'S COLLECTION.

The Hazeltine collection of oil and water colors, which has been on view at the Somerville Gallery during the past week, will be disposed of on Monday and the two following evenings. It comprises some valuable works, conspicuous among which, from its size if not from its absolute merit, is Boulanger's "Hercules at the Feet of Omphale," a gallery picture, and quite unsuitable for a parlor collection, unless, indeed, it be a very extensive one. We also notice a fair specimen of Cooman's rather peculiar style, "The Pet Bird;" a handsome lady in Turkish dress, by C. L. Muller, entitled "The Pearl of the Seraglio;" a very beautiful low-toned picture by Paulsen, of Munich, "The Bride," which contains something more than well-painted draperies; one of Schreyer's inimitable Russian scenes; a good Toulmouche entitled "Tender Thoughts;" "The Toilet," by Beranger, in his best style; "Morning at Sturnburg Lake," by Poschenger, in which there is a remarkably fine and silvery light; Perault's "Education of Azor," a richly-colored and exquisitely finished work, which attracted great and deserved attention last year in Paris; a good painting by Corrodi, a young and rapidly improving artist, and "Far, Far Away," by Geo. H. Boughton; Spring's "Grandma's Helps," though remarkably low and cold in tone, will attract attention for the sentiment it contains. Ziem has a good "Bay of Venice," rich in color and broadly touched, as usual; Richard Burnier a fine cattle piece; Leon Riches, the best pupil of Rosseau, a strong "Scene in Normandy," and Leon Y. Escosura a composition distinguished for its exquisite finish, brilliant color, and strength of expression, representing a young prince taking breakfast in bed, surrounded by his attendants.

There are also works by Rosa Bonheur, (an early one,) Aug. Bonheur, Zamacois, Diaz, Corot, Chaplin, Tissot, Alma Tadema, Delacroix, Fortuny, Richter, P. A. Cot, Gerome, and our own Sully and Leutze. The catalogue comprises 240 pictures, and the sale will occupy three evenings. We are glad to see that Mr. Hazeltine has adopted the business-like and straightforward plan of announcing that a limit has been placed on a few of the more valuable works. This is certainly a much better and more honorable way of doing business than the common one of buying in.

THE SANITARY POLICE.

Report for the Year Ending April 4, 1873—Interesting Statistics.

The report of Capt. Peter Yule, of the Sanitary Police Company, for the year ending April 4, 1873, was presented to the Board of Police yesterday. From this report the following synopsis is taken:

During the year there have been 3,083 applicants examined for engineers' certificates to take charge of stationary steam-boilers. Each applicant has been examined as to his experience, qualification, and knowledge of steam-boilers. Of this number 2,404 have passed a satisfactory examination, and been granted certificates, and 679 rejected.

Of the number examined 798 were first examinations and 2,285 were re-examinations.

STEAM BOILERS.

The result of the examination of steam-boilers in this City was as follows:

Number of steam-boilers tested hydrostatically, 2,649; condemned, 1; found defective, 503. The condemned boiler was removed and replaced by a new one, and the defective boilers were all properly repaired. Mention is also made of two boiler explosions occurring within the period embraced by the report, which were fortunately without loss of life. One occurred on Sept. 5, 1872, at Enoch Morgan's Sons' soap-factory, No. 440 West-street, and the other on Oct. 2, 1872, at Eleventh-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances reported to the Health Department was 9,779. The number of general orders received from the Health Department was 11,005. Of these 9,817 were served upon the owners or occupants of the building; 165 were not served, but returned to the City Sanitary Inspector for instructions; 726 were complied with without notice, and 196 remain in the hands of the officers, who were unable to find the parties on which they were to be served. The special orders received were 2,915, and the number of reinspections on general and special orders was 4,110. Twenty-six orders from the City Sanitary Inspector were served, and 78 complaints sent to the Board of Public Works; 363 orders in relation to the horse distemper affecting stables, and 71 orders for vacating premises unfit for human habitation were served, and 12 of the latter executed by the Sanitary Police, the tenants of the house refusing to leave until ejected.

UNSOUND CATTLE, MEAT, &C.

During the year the numbers of cattle and the number of pounds of unsound meat, &c., condemned as unfit for human food by the Meat Inspectors of this company were as follows:

Number of dead cattle	38
Number of dead sheep	525
Number of dead hogs	1,047
Number of dead calves	316
Number of dead calves, or "bobs"	1,373
Number of dead lambs	81
Number of dead pigs	1
Total	3,384
Number of pounds of beef	27,184
Number of pounds of mutton	590
Number of pounds of veal	7,185
Number of pounds of poultry	8,638
Number of pounds of corned beef	4,546
Number of pounds of game	1,313
Number of pounds of bolognas	150
Number of pounds of ham	1,080
Number of pounds of pork	105
Number of pounds of buffalo meat	1,870
Total	52,661

In addition to the above 12 barrels of unsound eggs, 7,000 clams, 349,441 pounds of unsound fish were condemned and removed to the offal dock, or delivered to parties to be removed from the City.

THE OFFAL DOCK.

The number of dead animals received at the offal dock was as follows:

Horses	7,441
Cows	198
Sheep	207
Hogs	872
Dogs and cats	6,269
Calves and "bobs"	397
Total	15,384

Of unsound meat, as follows:

Number of pounds of veal	15,411
Number of pounds of mutton	12,580
Number of pounds of beef	23,215
Number of pounds of poultry	5,855
Number of pounds of meat	20,995
Total	84,056
The number of barrels of offal received was	130,270

The number of loads of night-soil received at the different dumping-docks was 13,109. From March 25 to April 4, 1873, 68 tanks and 1,563 cans.

TRUANT CHILDREN.

There are nine officers detailed to look up idle and truant children in the City, who visit the public schools and receive the names and residences of such children as the teachers have reason to believe are truants.

During the year the officers have made 7,676 visits to the various schools, and received the names of 9,718 children as absentees, of which number there were:

Kept home by parents	2,402
Kept home by sickness	922
Kept home by poverty	114
Not found	1,069
Withdrawn from school	659
Transferred to other schools	27
Number not classed as truants	5,194
Arrested and taken to school	67
Arrested and taken home	9
Arrested and sent to Juvenile Asylum	10
Arrested and sent to N. Y. Catholic Protectory	16
Dismissed for frequent truancy	15
	117
Other truants	4,407
Total number of truants	4,524
Number not classed as truants	5,194
Total number of absentees reported	9,718

The officers have recovered and delivered to the teachers, during the year, 351 sets of books, valued at $970.

The Sanitary Company comprises Capt. Peter Yule, Sergts. William Y. Taft, Geo. W. Holman, Wm. H. Lefferts, and John Thompson, and fifty-nine patrolmen.

The Five Points House of Industry.

The annual report of the Five Points House of Industry has just been issued. From it we condense the following résumé of the work accomplished during the year: There are more than 10,000 children in the neighborhood of the Points, and only one-third of them go to school. The number under the direction of the institution was 1,553, an increase of over 100. The physicians treated 616 cases of disease, the number of prescriptions being 6,089; number of persons vaccinated, 429, with 11 deaths in the hospital.

The managers of the House had on March 1, 1872, 285 inmates, and there have been admitted since 1,088, making a total of 1,373 cared for during the year. Beside those in the House the officers have clothed and fed all who came to the school, and have also given a large number of meals to adults who have appealed for food, making in all 398,361 meals given during the year. This number is larger than any report but one since the House was built. Of the whole number of inmates 269 were girls, and 50 have either learned or are learning to sew. Five of them run the sewing-machines. They make all their garments, and finish, on an average, fifty dresses a month, beside mending about 900 pieces. Their clothing has not cost the House anything except for the necessary sewing materials. There were 292 boys cared for during the year, and the number in the nursery has averaged 25. The number of scholars clothed was 1,553, besides supplying shoes and clothing to a large number of adults who have applied for assistance. The Sunday-school has been largely attended, and the Monday evening temperance meetings have proved successful.

The House continues to receive homeless and friendless women who are in want of employment. They are furnished with shelter and food, for which they, in turn, render service in scrubbing, washing and other employments. Of this class there were during the year, 798.

The Treasurer's report shows that the institution commenced the year with an indebtedness of	$832 07
Amount spent	42,159 45
Making a total of	$42,991 52
Receipts from all sources	39,400 69
Leaving a balance due banker	$3,590 83

More money is urgently needed to clear off this debt and carry on the operations of the House during the current year.

The following is a recapitulation of the statistics for the year: Number in the House March 1, 1872, 285; number admitted since, 1,088; sent to situations, 318; sent to friends, 327; sent to other institutions, 71; gone of own accord, women, 283; whole number of children taught in school, 1,556; average daily attendance, 430; number on register March 1, 1873, 475; whole number of meals given, 398,361.

The Train Lunacy Proceedings.

The proceedings to determine as to the soundness of mind of George Francis Train were continued, before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury, yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of Dr. Hammond's examination by Mr. Bell, Mr. Train, by permission of the Court, inquired of the doctor if he would consider great mental activity an evidence of insanity. Receiving an answer that that would depend on other circumstances connected with the particular case, Mr. Train unrolled about twenty pages of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, filled with his own productions, both prose and poetry, which he submitted to the jury as the product of three weeks' mental activity. This point on behalf of Mr. Train was greeted with applause by the audience in court, which was promptly suppressed by the Chief-Justice.

Dr. Parsons, of the Blackwell's Island Asylum, was next examined on the part of the people. His opinion concurred with that of Dr. Hammond, and was based on the same state of facts.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION.

Another Sitting of the Committee—Garvey Testifies Against Young.

The Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Supervisors held another meeting yesterday, Supervisor Billings in the chair, and present also Messrs. Flanagan, Cooper, Monheimer, and Morris, of the committee.

Mr. H. F. Taintor, examiner in the Controller's office, was recalled. He testified that about $3,500,000 was deposited in the Broadway Bank by Woodward, deputy clerk of the Supervisors, during the four months of May, June, July, and August. Of the $11,600 of the amount which had not been traced by previous testimony, witness deposed that there was drawn on June 6, 1870, on County warrant, $6,107, issued to G. W. Rowe & Co. On May 30, Woodward deposited a County warrant for $1,060, payable to R. M. Cousins; on June 10, Woodward deposited $3,000 in his own name, payable to his own order, and on June 17, Woodward deposited a warrant for $529 25, payable to C. Lockwood & Co.

Mr. Andrew J. Garvey was then called, and Mr. Edward Gilbert asked and received permission to act as his counsel. Witness had known Young and Woodward for about ten years. (Voucher No. 2,204 attached to warrant No. 6,030, in witness's name, was shown Mr. Garvey.) He testified that he signed it, but was never sworn as to its correctness. He wrote his signature to it at No. 71 Bowery, Ingersoll's office. He had sworn to the first bill which he presented for work in the new Court-house; but the signatures were not made in presence of those who administered the oath. He generally signed his bills in the Supervisors' room; but the proper place was the Controller's office. A warrant in the name of A. J. Smith, for $11,961 85, was shown witness, who stated that he did not think the signature of Smith was genuine. Twenty-four checks of Andrew J. Garvey, to his own order, amounting to about $700,000, were handed to the witness, who deposed that they were all genuine. He had handed over $163,000 and $135,000 to Woodward, who directed him to draw and indorse a check for these amounts, before Woodward gave him the warrant. Woodward told him that $5,000 of it was for Joe Young.

Mr. Andrews, Mr. Young's counsel, objected to this testimony, characterizing it as an outrage. Mr. Young was not present when this was alleged to have been said. Mr. Hawkins said that Woodward had taken eighty-three per cent. of the whole amount, and had said that "the old man"—meaning Tweed—and Young were to receive some of it. He proposed to show payments to Young.

Mr. Andrews again objected to the course of the inquiry, and the committee subsequently ruled out the question objected to.

Mr. Young continued—About the 8th of April he did not see Woodward give Young a check for $5,000, but saw him hand the latter a piece of paper which Woodward said was a check. Papers were then put in evidence to show that on that day Young deposited $5,708 64 in the Shoe and Leather Bank, and that on the 9th, the day following, Woodward was charged with a check for that amount.

After some discussion between counsel, in which Mr. Hawkins said that he would show that Woodward boasted of having given Young his "bone," the further investigation was adjourned to Wednesday next.

ANOTHER DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Malpractice in Boston—Arrest of the Criminal in this City.

Dr. David R. Brown, alias Kingcade, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, and taken to Boston, to stand trial on a charge of causing the death of a woman by medical malpractice. From the officers concerned in the case it is learned that, during the month of June last, Dr. Brown performed an operation on the person of Miss Jennie Van Weser, in the City of Boston, for the purpose of producing an abortion. The operation had the desired effect, but Miss Van Weser was so ill from the effects thereof that for several weeks her life was despaired of. She, however, recovered, and when convalescent she made a complaint against the doctor for malpractice, and procured a warrant for his arrest. He was taken into custody and subsequently released on $5,000 bail to await trial. During the month of November last another victim fell into the hands of the doctor, Mary O'Brien, an unmarried woman, upon whom Dr. Brown, it is alleged, performed an operation and produced an abortion. He was also arrested for this offense, and again held in $5,000 bail for trial. While awaiting trial his victim died, and it was then found that Dr. Brown had disappeared. The police authorities of Boston have been since that period industriously looking for Brown, and within a few days past they obtained information that he had located himself in this City. Detective James R. Wood, of Boston, was sent here in pursuit of the fugitive doctor. He called on Superintendent Kelso, and consulted with that official and Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, and the result was that the services of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg were placed at his disposal. A search was instituted for Brown, and he was finally located at No. 44 Bond-street, where he had taken rooms under the name of Dr. F. C. Kingcade. A watch was set upon the house, and yesterday Dr. Brown, alias Kingcade, was seen coming from it, and was arrested. He was accompanied by a flashily-attired female, who is supposed to have been his constant companion since his flight from Boston. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, and delivered to Detective Wood, who started with his prisoner for Boston on the 3 o'clock train yesterday. Brown is a native of Boston, sixty-six years of age. About twelve years ago he was convicted of an offense similar to the one with which he now stands charged, and was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. He served ten years of his sentence, and about two years ago was pardoned by the Governor of the State.

Wall-Street Yesterday—Confidence Restored.

The closing quotations of money at five and seven per cent. per annum on Thursday afternoon in Wall-street prepared the general public for something better than panics, and it was very generally expected that stocks would start into new life yesterday. For once public opinion held aright, and there was an advancing market when it was expected. The ruling rate for money was one-quarter of one per cent. per day, until the close of bank hours, when it was freely offered at seven per cent. per annum. It became evident soon after the opening of the Stock Exchange that a decided change for the better had taken place. Every stock upon the list advanced in price, and there were fewer sales for cash than during the five preceding days. Jay Gould appeared upon the street for the first time since last December, and as he bought stocks freely confidence in the market was strengthened materially in that way. The failure of Lockwood & Co., which was announced in the morning, acted as a check for a short time upon the general advance in prices, but as soon as it was known that they were upon the "short" side of the market, and had failed in consequence, speculation on the bull side became even more violent. Every stock, from the "fancies" to the dividend-paying securities, participated in the general advance, and at the close of business a general good feeling prevailed.

Escape of Prisoners from Trenton, N. J., Prison.

When the day watchman at the New-Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, went on duty, yesterday morning, it was found that the cell which had been tenanted by Hermann Liedensdorf, alias John Dunne, and Samuel Cary, was vacant. Search was made, when it was discovered that the prisoners had torn a hook from the steam-pipe in their cell, and with this implement had made a hole through the ventilator large enough to admit of their escape to the roof. It is supposed they must have been at work for several days, as the roof is of brick, two feet thick, and covered on top with sheet-iron. From the roof the fugitives escaped to the ground by means of a rope made from the ticking of their beds, climbing over the central wall by means of the same cord and the lightning-rod, and thence over the outer wall to the roadway. The alarm was given at once, and officers were sent out in pursuit of the fugitives. Cary was captured about an hour afterward while attempting to cross the canal below the city, by a lock-keeper named Mitchell. Liedensdorf is still at large. Cary was sentenced for one year for a burglary committed in Passaic County, and had six months longer to serve. Liedensdorf was sentenced from Hudson County for five years for burglary, and had served fifteen months. The night watchmen are severely censured for the escape.

The Clerks of the Board of Canvassers.

Joseph L. Dukes, Esq., applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Mr. Madden and others, who had acted as clerks of the Board of Canvassers, to compel Controller Green to pay them for their services as such. Controller Green objects to paying, on the ground that the claimants were at the time in the employment of the City, and could not draw pay for two distinct species of service. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

THE CHARTER.

A Summary of Its Leading Features—The Powers and Duties of the Heads of Departments.

To enable the general reader to understand clearly the provisions of the new City charter we give herewith a carefully prepared synopsis, free from legal verbiage, of its material points:

The power of the Corporation shall continue to be vested in the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is declared abolished after 1st January, 1875, and the Board of Aldermen will then discharge the functions of the Common Council. The present Aldermen shall continue in office until the first Monday in January, 1875. Twenty-one Aldermen shall be elected at the State election in 1874—three from each of the five Senatorial Districts and six for the City at large—to be voted for on a separate ballot. The Aldermen shall hold office for one year. The Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel, and President of each department shall be entitled to seats in each board, but shall have no right to vote.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Legislative acts of the Common Council must be approved of or rejected by the Mayor within ten days after their receipt. A two-third vote can pass a measure over the Mayor's veto. In the case of ordinances or resolutions involving the expenditure of money, leasing of real estate or franchise, three-fourths of the votes of all the members of each board shall be necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, funeral ceremony, reception, or entertainment of any kind or on any occasion, unless otherwise decided by a vote of four-fifths of all the members of each board. No additional allowances on contracts will be allowed, unless by a unanimous vote of the Common Council. The offices of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Common Council, and Board of Supervisors are amalgamated. The expenditure for salaries, &c., for the Board of Aldermen shall not exceed $25,000 in any one year, and for the Board of Assistant Aldermen, $15,000.

A properly authenticated record of the proceedings of each board is to be kept, and published in the *City Record*. The Common Council shall not impose any taxes, or borrow money, or make any lease of real estate, save at a reasonable rent and for a term of five years.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The executive power shall be vested in the Mayor and the officers of the departments. The Mayor shall hold office for two years. In case of the illness or necessary absence of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act in his stead. The expenses of the Mayor's office shall not exceed $20,000. The Mayor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen appoint heads of departments and all commissioners, except Commissioners of Public Instruction and Controller, Commissioners of Public Works, Counsel to the Corporation, President to the Department of Public Parks, and President of the Police Department, which latter five officials shall hold office until the expiration of their present term—all boards or commissions of public buildings, commissioner of jurors and other boards or officers not elected by the people. The commissioners to be appointed under the new charter, are to hold office for two, four, and six years respectively, excepting the Commissioners of Police, who will be appointed for one, two, three, and five years, respectively. The Mayor is required to make all nominations to fill vacancies within twenty days from the passage of the charter.

The Mayor can be removed from office by the Governor, for cause. The heads of departments may be removed by the Mayor, for cause. The existing departments are continued. Each bureau shall, once in three months, and oftener if required, make full reports of their operations to the Mayor, which shall also be published in the *Record*. Heads of departments shall appoint their own subordinates.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Finance Department shall have control of the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. No contracts, unless specifically provided for, shall be binding unless the Controller shall indorse thereon that a balance of the appropriation applicable to such contract remains in his hands. The head of the Financial Department shall be the Controller, and shall hold office for four years. The Chamberlain shall give bonds to the City in the sum of $1,000,000, and shall, on the day of receipt, deposit all moneys which shall come into his hands in a bank paying not less than four per cent. interest, to be named by himself and the Mayor, and both are given a general supervision of the deposit account of the City funds, and a financial report shall be rendered annually. The Chamberlain shall receive $30,000 per year for his services.

The Counsel to the Corporation shall hold his office for four years, and shall publish a verified statement every month, of all fees, fines, costs, &c., received in the department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department shall be governed by a board of five commissioners, who shall, after the first appointment, hold office for six years. The name of every person appointed to the police force to be published five days before the appointment is confirmed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Public Works shall hold his office for four years, and the department shall have cognizance and control of the water supply, public streets and highways, buildings, drainage, and paving, with powers of internal organization.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall be governed by three persons, with all the powers and privileges now existing, and shall, except those first appointed, hold office for six years.

The Fire Department shall have for its head a board of three, who shall hold office for six years, unless in the case of the first incumbents. The existing bureaus are continued.

The Health Department shall consist of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and two officers to be called the Commissioners of Health, one of whom shall have been a practicing physician of five years' standing, term of office six years, except those first appointed.

The Department of Public Parks shall be under the charge of a board of five, who, except those first appointed, shall hold their offices for five years. The persons first appointed shall hold office for one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

The Department of Buildings shall be under the control of the Commissioner of Buildings. The existing arrangements of this department are not disturbed, and all power of the Superintendent of Buildings is vested in the head of this department.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments shall be governed by a President and two commissioners, who shall possess all powers and perform all duties now performed by the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. They shall, except those first appointed, hold their office for six years.

The Department of Docks shall be governed by a board of three persons, residents of the City, who, except as aforesaid, shall hold office for six years.

All work for the City, involving an outlay of over $1,000, shall be done by contract. All City property to be sold at public auction after due notice.

No fees are in future to be received by any officer of the City Government; the income arising from such fees is to be handed into the City Treasury. No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation as a defaulter or surety on any bond to them.

PENALTY FOR INFLUENCING THE CORPORATION.

Any person who shall endeavor to influence the action or vote of any officer or member of the Corporation, by bribe or otherwise, shall be guilty of felony, and shall upon conviction be imprisoned for two years, or shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and the person receiving or taking a gift or bribe as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be subject to a like penalty. No officer or member of the Corporation shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any contract work or business, or in any sale or lease, in which the Corporation is interested or the City property involved.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT.

The Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Public Parks, and the President of the Board of Aldermen shall form a board, to be known as the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, and shall have all the power and authority now existing in relation to the opening, extending, and altering of streets and avenues south of Fifty-ninth-street.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Mayor shall appoint two persons, who, with the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall be Commissioners of Accounts, who shall, once in three months, examine all accounts and vouchers in the office of the Controller and Chamberlain, and publish a detailed statement of the financial condition of the City. The commissioners are to receive a salary not exceeding $3,000 each per annum.

All books, accounts, and papers in each department (except the police) shall be at all times open to the inspection of the tax-payers. The Controller shall publish, two months before the election of charter officers, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenses of the Corporation during the year. Aldermen, commissioners, heads of departments, and clerks, or other officer of the Corporation, shall submit to be examined, and produce such books and papers as are necessary to the proceedings. Notice of all appointments, remarks, and change of salary are to be published. Provision is made for establishing a paper to be known as the *City Record*, to be devoted to Municipal affairs. The Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Department of Taxes shall constitute a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who shall annually make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business, which shall be duly published.

Any person holding office under the City Government who shall accept office under the United States or State Government, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, shall be deemed to have vacated the original position. No street or avenue once paved, and paid for by the owners of adjoining property, shall hereafter be paved at their expense.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The annual salaries to be paid to persons herein named shall be as follows, and such salaries shall be in full for all services rendered by them to the City or County, in any capacity whatever:

To the Mayor, $12,000.

To the Controller, $10,000.

To the Commissioner of Public Works, $10,000.

To the Corporation Counsel, $15,000; and all legal costs collected by him shall be paid into the treasury of the City.

To the President of the Board of Police, $8,000.

To the Commissioners of Police, other than the President, $6,000 each.

To the President of the Department of Parks, $6,500.

To the Commissioners of Parks, other than the President, nothing.

To the President of the Fire Department, $7,500.

To the Fire Commissioners, other than the President, $5,000 each.

To the President of the Department of Charities and Correction, $6,500.

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, other than the President, $5,000 each.

To the President of the Health Department, $6,500.

To the Commissioners of Health, other than the President, $5,000.

To the members of the Board of Aldermen, other than the President, $4,000 each, and to the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, $4,000 each during their present term of office.

To the President of the Board of Aldermen, $5,000.

To the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, $6,500.

To the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, other than the President, $5,000 each.

To the President of the Department of Docks, $6,500.

To the Commissioners of Docks other than the President, $3,000 each.

To the Commissioner and Surveyor of Buildings, $4,000 each.

To the Commissioners of Accounts, appointed by the Mayor, $3,000 each.

The Salaries of the Judges of the Marine Court are fixed at $6,000 each per annum, and the Justices of the Police and District Courts at $5,000 each.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Scovel's Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention is to-day called to your correspondent's account of the Trenton knockdown between two Assemblymen and myself, (April 4.)

I know you do not desire to do injustice to any man, but that account of the affair was "conspicuously inexact," and did me injustice, particularly in this, that I am charged with commencing the assault.

I did no such thing. I have been in politics (I am out of that business since the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November last) for twenty years, some of them more or less turbulent and tempestuous, but in all these years I never raised my hand to strike a fellow-man. I believe that pure law (with a decent respect for the rights of others, on the part of our lawmakers) is the only measure of perfect freedom. I do not now believe, and never shall believe, in appeals to the law of brute force.

Wager of battle will not do for the nineteenth century. Permit me to add that by education and inclination I am a Presbyterian, fed on the *Shorter Catechism* and early learned in the ten commandments, and I am loth to use the "manly art of self-defense," even to repel the assaults of brutality and insolence. But where courage pauses, and only acts as a *corps de reserve*, even courage, a reserved force too long, might justly come to be considered pusillanimity.

I simply defended my person from a wanton and unprovoked attack with what "muscular morality" I had on hand.

Nobody blamed me. Even Christians applaud. The Mayor (wisely) said and did—nothing, because I had only asserted my manhood, which, like hope, "springs eternal in the human breast." Now, Mr. Editor, I meant to be silent, but it seems needful for me to say this much, so that your million readers, many of whom are my friends, who never heard of me in this new rôle, might understand the facts.

Yours, JAMES M. SCOVEL.

CAMDEN, N. J., Wednesday, April 16, 1873.

The Steam-ship Glamorgan.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH WALES ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, 17 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 18th April, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit us to correct an error into which our friend Mr. Sparks has inadvertently fallen, in his reference to our steamer Glamorgan, in his letter in your paper of to-day.

He reports her, with other steamers named, as having put into Halifax in December last, "for the very purpose of coaling." Now the Glamorgan has never been in Halifax at all, nor has she ever had occasion to deviate from her course for any such purpose as coaling. On her December voyage hither she put into St. Johns, N. S., in order to repair some damage to her engine pumps, sustained in the terrific gales of that month, but she required no coal and of course took none; moreover, when she arrived here, although her voyage had been an unusually protracted one, she had a considerable surplus of coal left.

Yours respectfully,

ARCH. BAXTER & CO., Agents.

The Type-Setting Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We see there is quite a controversy in New-York in relation to who is the fastest type-setter in your City. This is very commendable, and smacks of the olden time when printers had a pride in their profession, and never asked for pay they did not earn. But these times have sadly changed in this locality. The question now is, who is the man can do the least and collect the largest pay. If some of your compositors will enter for a contest of this kind, and will signify their wishes through your columns, we will wager $500 we can furnish a dozen men from this city who can beat them.

TYPO OF THE OLDEN TIME.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17, 1873.

The Machinists' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The National Association of Engine and Machine Manufacturers completed its labors this morning, and adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in next December, at Washington, D. C. The session was principally taken up in the appointment of committees and hearing committee reports. The election for officers resulted in the choice, substantially, of the former officers. Some valuable reports were submitted, and several committees on important subjects were continued, to report at the next annual meeting. The advisability of holding a joint convention with associations of a similar character, was discussed, but no definite action taken. Before the adjournment, resolutions were passed thanking the citizens of Philadelphia for courtesies and hospitalities. This afternoon the members of the association will proceed on a river excursion, tendered by their Philadelphia friends, on the steamer Twilight.

Hog Packing Statistics from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The official report of Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on pork packing, for the year ending March 1, embracing both Summer and Winter packing, is promulgated to-day. It shows:

Whole number of hogs packed from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, 5,456,004; actual increase over preceding Winter, 621,463; the hogs this Winter were equal in hogs of last Winter's average, to 5,597,000; increase gross average over last year, 7 3-10; increase aggregate net weight, 172,000,000; aggregate production—lard —218,600,000 pounds; increase over last Winter, 32,000,000; average increase 1 48-100 pounds; total cost, $59,800,000; showing an increase of $3,400,000.

Mess Pork 345,940 barrels; prime mess, 31,602; clear, 9,220; rump, 16,963. These figures are exclusive of California.

The Summer packing last year, was 495,000 hogs; average 239 pounds, net.

The report also shows the receipts of hogs at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore for the periods corresponding to the Winter and Summer packing, as follows:

Receipts in the four cities, four months, ending March 1, 1873, 1,465,000. Increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year, 294,000. Receipts for eight months, ending Nov. 1, 1873, 2,460,000; increase, 540,000.

The Brooklyn Malpractice Case.

Justice Delmar's Court in Brooklyn was crowded yesterday by an excited gathering of men and women—men principally, in expectation of "startling revelations" in the case of Mrs. Helena B. Kolls, the German physician of South Brooklyn, charged with malpractice upon Mrs. C. E. Arlington. The general facts of this case are familiar to the public, and the crowd at Justice Delmar's Court yesterday was there in expectation of hearing details which the newspapers had regarded as unfit for publication. The listeners were fully gratified, and their worst senses were treated to a recital of evidence which some justices might have regarded as unfit even for the ears of a crowd of court idlers. Mrs. Arlington was in court, looking haggard and pale from her recent illness. Mrs. Kolls was also before the bar, richly attired, and attended by her counsel, ex-Judge Morris. When called to the stand, Mrs. Arlington stated that her real name was Louise A. Averell, and that she was the wife of William E. Averell, who was generally called Gen. Averell, and who was alive, and had recently been in New-York. She said she resided at Wilbraham, about twelve miles from Springfield, Mass. She admitted that she came to New-York in November, and had been to Bellevue Hospital for several weeks to get herself cured of the use of morphine. She went to Dr. Franklin, in Bleecker-street, and made arrangements with him to be brought to the house of Mrs. Kolls, which was accordingly done. The witness here detailed the circumstances attending the malpractice of Mrs. Koll's house, the particulars of which do not differ from those already published, except that by repeated questioning Mrs. Averell was induced to state all details with a minuteness which left little to be imagined by those who heard them. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but held to the material points of her testimony. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to next Thursday, and Mrs. Kolls returned to her house, Mrs. Averell going back to the hospital.

The Novarro Water-Meters.

The case of Novarro against the Controller to compel payments of about $300,000 as the cost of water-meters, manufactured for the City under the Tweed administration, was again before Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on application for a mandamus. Corporation Counsel Smith asked for an adjournment, stating that the counsel who was to have argued the case on behalf of the City had suddenly withdrawn from it. That he thought there was certain *indicia* of fraud surrounding the claim, among which was the fact that the meters were charged at the rate of $70 each, while they could be manufactured for $20, and allow a fair profit; that the case was such as required a jury to pass upon the facts, and he required time for preparation.

Abraham R. Lawrence, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Novarro, indignantly denied the charge of fraud, claiming that there were no grounds for even insinuating such a thing, and asserting on the part of his client that he was ready and anxious at any time to meet this or any other issue involved in the case.

Judge Barrett set the case down for the first Monday of May.

Alleged Wife-Murder in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary Reagan died at midnight on Thursday, in St. Peter's Hospital, from injuries inflicted during a quarrel with her husband at the tenement-house No. 340 Hicks-street, on the night of March 22. The family consisted of Patrick and Mary Reagan and four children, and the quarrels of husband and wife kept the household in continual trouble. On the evening of March 22 Reagan quarreled with his wife, and attempted to leave the house, but she followed him to the door with an iron bar and a struggle ensued. On her return to the room she was bleeding from wounds on the head and face. A physician was summoned, and by his directions she was removed to St. Peter's Hospital.

Reagan was arrested on March 28, and is still in custody. He denies that he caused the death of his wife, and says that she was a habitual inebriate, and received the wounds on the occasion of the quarrel by falling down-stairs. Coroner Jones will make an investigation.

Controller's Receipts.

The following sums were received by the Controller yesterday for taxes and assessments:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$8,467 15
From assessments for street openings and improvements	2,863 09
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent and interest	13,752 04
From interest on bond and mortgage, market rent and fees	1,924 75
Total	$27,007 03

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; prices lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, nearly nominal at $1 18¾@$1 19 for Regular; seller May, sold at $1 20¼@$1 21¼, closing at $1 20¼; seller June, closed at $1 22; No. 3 Spring, $1 09½; Rejected, 98c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 35¼c. for Regular; 36c. for Fresh, spot; 38½c., seller May; 38¾c., seller June; Rejected, 32c.; do., canal, afloat, 33c.@34c. Oats firm at 28¼c. cash; 29¼c., seller May. Rye firm and scarce at 67c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 70c. for No. 2 Fall Regular; 75c. for Fresh. Pork steady; a shade higher; sales at $16 60, seller May; seller June, sold at $16 85@$17; closed at $16 95 bid; sales at $17 25, buyer June. Lard steady at 8¼c., cash; $8 55, seller May. Bulk Meats in good demand; no sales. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 87c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; business small. Wheat unchanged; only small sample lots sold. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34c. at East St. Louis, on track; 40c. sacked. Oats firm; No. 2 at 30c.@34c.; 35c. sacked. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Rye easier at 66½c. for prime. Whisky dull at 86c.@87c. Pork, $17 25, spot; $18, July. Dry-salted Meats firmer and higher; Clear Sides, 9c., buyer April. Bacon firm; some sales higher, but speculative demand subsiding; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c., cash; 10½c., last half June; 11c., last half July; 11¼c., last half August; jobbing and order lots—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Lard firm; Steam, 8¾c.; up-country, 8¼c., spot. Live Hogs unchanged at $4 70@$5 10. Cattle active and firm; low grades, $2@$3; Cows and Heifers, $3@$4; Beef Steers, $4@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 700 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales, 4,500 bushels White Canada, in store, at $1 87@$1 88; quoted —Western Spring, on track, $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 60; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn scarce and higher; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 3,000 bushels on track at 52c. Oats firm; sales, 150 bushels Western in store at 48c.; Western Mixed held at 42c. Barley steady; sales 5,250 bushels Western in store, on private terms; quoted—Canada 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State 80c.@85c.; Four-rowed State 95c. Rye—Sales nominal, at 85c. Barley Malt quiet; Western $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western $1 10@$1 15; Prime Winter Canada $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour unchanged, quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower; choice White $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do., $1 75@$2; choice Amber, $2 05@$2 10; good to prime Red, $1 85@$1 95; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 80; Red Western, $1 80@$1 95; Amber do., $1 90@$1 95. Corn quiet; White Southern, 66c.@67c.; Yellow do., 63c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@62½c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@51c.; Western Mixed 46c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye unchanged and steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant; stock very light. Mess Pork, $17 50@$18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Rib Sides nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Bacon quiet, but firm and higher; Shoulders, 8c., Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Sugar Cured Hams 13¼c.@15c. Lard firm and higher at 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter steady; choice Roll, 38c.@41c. Whisky firm at 91½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—Nothing done in Wheat. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn —Market still weak. Barley dull. Oats—No sales. The Cattle market opened at an advance of ¼c. ℔ ℔., but buyers refused to pay it, and to effect sales concessions were made. The sales, however, were not large. Receipts, 373 cars, which is 119 cars less than last week; highest price realized, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; range, from 5¼c.@7c.; demand for working Oxen good at 6c.@6½c. for fair common to fair, and 6⅞c. for fancy; good supply of Milch Cows and market dull, range from $40@$60. Supply of Sheep and Lambs much larger than last week and of a good average quality; fine Wool Sheep, 7c.@8½c.; coarse Wool, 6c.@6¾c.; Lambs, 8c.@8½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominally $1 50@$1 70. Corn in fair demand at 50c. for Mixed; 53c. for White. Oats steady at 40c.@42c. for sacked. Rye and Barley unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork held at $18 50 for round lots. Bacon sold at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c.@10c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams firm at 13c. for plain; 14c. for Sugar-cured; 14½c. for Fancy. Bulk Meats a fraction higher; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bulk Hams, 10¼c., all loose; ⅛c. higher for packed. Lard advanced at 8¾c.@9c. for tierce; 9¾c.@10c. for keg; 8¾c. for steam-rendered; small orders ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Quercitron bark, No. 1 more active at $32 50. Clover-seed—small sales at $6 00@$6 25. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour more active; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 12½; State and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 50; High Grades, $9 50@$10 50. Wheat in fair demand for prime, at full prices; Red, $1 90; Amber, $1 93@$1 95; White, $2 00@$2 10; No. 1 Spring, $1 68@$1 70. Rye dull at 84c.@85c. Corn active; Yellow, 63c. Oats in good demand; White, 51c.; Mixed, 48c.@49c. Groceries quiet; sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 35c.@35½c. ℔ gallon. Petroleum firm; crude, 14c.; refined, 19¼@19½c. Whisky neglected; 91c. for Western iron-bound.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 18.—Flour sold at $8 50. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 67; seller May, $1 68; seller June, $1 69½@$1 69⅞. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales of High Mixed at 43½c., seller May, 44½c.@44¾c.; seller June, 45½c.; seller July, 46⅜c.; seller August, [illegible]. Low Mixed, 42½c. Oats quiet and weak at 40c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds sold at $4 60@$4 65; Mammoth, $5 [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, April 18.—Flour unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 68. Corn unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 58c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 [illegible] for bolted, $1 [illegible] for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill feed unchanged. Railroad Freights —Flour, to Philadelphia, [illegible]; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]. Receipts by Lake—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Flour quiet at $7 [illegible] $7 65. Wheat dull at [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible]. Rye firm at 80c. Oats steady at [illegible]. Barley scarce and firm for best grades. [illegible] steady. Provisions strong. Pork strong; [illegible]; sales at $17 [illegible] @$17 50. Lard firm; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. [illegible]. Bulk Meats strong; [illegible] Clear Rib, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky strong at 88c.; generally [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Flour [illegible] and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 [illegible] for No. 1; $1 [illegible] for No. 2. Oats firm and scarce at [illegible] for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and higher at 36½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 65c. for No. 1. Barley dull [illegible] at 84c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, April 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White at $1 [illegible]; closed at $1 [illegible] bid; No. 1 White, $1 90; Amber Michigan, $1 71. Corn steady at 44c. for No. 1 Mixed; Yellow, [illegible]. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Clover-seeds dull at $4 [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—Flour in good demand and strong. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 74; No. 2 Red $1 [illegible]. Corn firmer; High Mixed held at 48c. Oats nominally better; No. 1 State held at 41c. Petroleum steady at 16½c. for car lots; Ohio State Test Oil 23c.@23½c.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 64c.@65c. Oats quiet and steady. Bacon in fair demand and higher, at 8c. for Shoulders; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at [illegible] for choice Leaf. Pork firm and scarce at $17 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 46c. Resin quiet at $2 [illegible] for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 20 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip; $4 05 for Virgin. Tar dull at $2 [illegible].

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18.—Print Cloths quiet and steady at 6⅞c.@6¾c. for 64 by 64 Standard and Extra.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 18, 1873.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon was interfered with in some measure by the badness of the weather, still prices did not decline though trade was slow. On this forenoon trade in Beeves was fair, and nearly all the lots to hand were cleared off. Prices on both days ranged from [illegible] ℔ ℔., weights from 4½ to 9½ cwt. on 56 to 58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Bulls sold from 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔. live weight. Cows sold from $5[illegible]@$70 ℔ head in single lots, calves going with them. Veals are now becoming more abundant, and although the demand is equal to the supply prices have declined; sales were effected from [illegible] ℔ ℔., quality generally medium. Sheep continue firm on a light run; prices from [illegible] ℔ ℔. Spring Lambs generally sell at [illegible] ℔ ℔. Trade in Hogs is fair; live Hogs are worth [illegible] ℔ ℔.; City Dressed from 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔., with some lots of coarse Western Hogs, average weight 300 ℔s. ℔ head, as low as 7¼c. ℔ ℔.

SALES.

W. B. Gillette sold for J. Voetter 75 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; held on sale six cars. F. [illegible] sold for H. Morris 75 fair Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 30 Cherokee Steers at [illegible] ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; S. Schuster sold for N. Morris [illegible] fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; [illegible] Illinois Bulls from 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔., weight [illegible] cwt. gross; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 4 choice Illinois Steers at $120 ℔ head. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 51 coarse Missouri Steers at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; [illegible] fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 22 fair Illinois Steers from 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 11 still-fed Bulls from Western New-York at 6c. ℔ ℔., live weight [illegible] cwt.; 20 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weight from 7½ to 9¾ cwt.; 15 Western Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, coarse quality, from [illegible] ℔ ℔., weight from 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. Bray & Finch sold for J. Lockly 86 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Tuthey & [illegible] sold for N. Morris 150 Cherokee Steers from [illegible] 10¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. W. C. [illegible] sold for H. Morris 85 Cherokee Steers at 11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 34 coarse Indiana Steers at 11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 15 smooth Illinois Steers from 13¼c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 160 fair Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for J. Voetter [illegible] Illinois Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for Schomberg & Co. 17 fair Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for Saddler & Havens 16 Ohio Oxen at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼c cwt. strong.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Tidcock sold 133 shorn Sheep, weight 12,769 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.; 420 shorn Sheep, weight [illegible] ℔s., at 6½c. ℔ ℔.; 210 sheep, weight 19,7[illegible] ℔s., at 7c. ℔ ℔.; 166 Sheep, weight 19,[illegible] ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 21,220 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.; 146 Sheep, weight 15,330 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.; 69 Sheep, weight [illegible] ℔s., at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.; 22 Spring Lambs, weight 1,[illegible] ℔s., at 16½c. ℔ ℔.; Kase & Houver sold 1 Cow for $[illegible], 1 Cow for $57 50, 1 Cow for $[illegible], 1 Cow for $[illegible], 1 Cow for $70.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,539 head of Horned Cattle, 1,71[illegible] Sheep, 5,921 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth-street Yards: 700 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday [illegible] at Weehawken Yards: 340 head of Horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including 54 cars reported to arrive, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head, or 515 cars, against 445 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices, but little offering, most of arrivals are through consignments; sales, 114 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,175 to 1,487 ℔s. at $5 30@$6 25; 13 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,050 ℔s. at $5 12½; 15 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,450 ℔s. at $5 62½; 106 head Canada Steers, averaging [illegible] ℔s. at $4 75; [illegible] head Michigan Stockers, averaging [illegible] ℔s. at [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head, against 4,200 head for the same time last week; market moderately active at a decline of [illegible] head; sales, 1,[illegible] head Wooled Sheep, [illegible]; [illegible] head Ohio Sheep, [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head, against 24,300 head for the same time last week; market more active at 10c. ℔ cwt. advance; prices range from $4 80@$5 35; sales, 1,300 Illinois Hogs, ranging from 160 to 280 ℔s., at $4 70@$5 25.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Cattle dull; prices weak; buyers holding off; receipts, 3,000; a few lots of good 1,150 to 1,350 ℔s. Steers sold at $4 75; butchers' Cows and Steers, $3 50@$4 70; shipments, 3,000. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market moderately active at a decline of about 10c.; prices ranged from $5 10@$5 45 for common to choice, principally at $5 20@$5 30; shipments, 5,500. Sheep—receipts, 390. Market fairly active for good grades; prices steady at $5 50@$6 50 for fair to choice.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,449 bales; gross receipts, 3,472 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,677 bales; coastwise, 198 bales; sales, 1,000 bales last evening, 3,300 bales; stock, 175,[illegible] bales; weekly net receipts, 25,990 bales; gross receipts, 30,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,237 bales; to the Continent, 21,637 bales; coastwise, 1,050 bales; sales, 28,000 bales.

MOBILE, April 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; net receipts, 729 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,324 bales; coastwise, 380 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 33,637 bales. Weekly net receipts, 3,392 bales; gross, 3,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,324 bales; coastwise, 1,321 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

GALVESTON, April 18.—Cotton flat; Texas Ordinary, 14¾c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 632 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 37 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 54,593 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,958 bales; to the Continent, 4,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 828 bales; sales, 1,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅞c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 712 bales; exports coastwise, 1,273 bales; sales, 483 bales; stock, 4[illegible],910 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,632 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 784 bales; to the Continent, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 3,169 bales; sales, 3,073 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 260 bales; exports coastwise, 77 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; weekly net receipts, 2,234 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,928; coastwise, 1,786 bales; sales, 3,700 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 946 bales; shipments, 978 bales; stock, 1872, 20,046 bales; weekly receipts, 6,[illegible] bales; shipments, 5,541 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 1873, 38,934 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 18.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 75 bales; sales, 129 bales; stock, 1872, 3,151 bales; 1873, 13,477 bales. Weekly receipts, 364 bales; sales, 731 bales; shipments, 835 bales; taken by mills, 179 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865's, old, 91¾; 1867's, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 51¼.

2 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 51¼.

FRANKFORT, April 18—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 53,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 694,000 bales, including 322,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 85,000 bales, including 28,000 bales American. Actual exports, 10,000 bales. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 525,000 bales, of which 206,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 2,000 quarters, none of which were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 8d. ℔ cental for average California White. Corn, 27s. 9d.@27s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 83s. 6d. ℔ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steadier; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in April, at 9d. Trade Report—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester dull, with a downward tendency. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 14,000 American.

LONDON, April 18.—Spirits Petroleum, 13d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Petroleum, 49¼f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union.c. [illegible]	400 Panama.....108
[illegible] do. [illegible]	100 St. Paul....b. 3. 56
[illegible] do. 82⅛	100 do.......... 56
[illegible] do. 82⅝	100 do.......... 55⅞
[illegible] do....c. 82⅝	100 do.......... 55
[illegible] do. 82⅝	200 do.......... 55¼
[illegible] do. 82¾	100 do.......... 55⅜
[illegible] do....c. 82¼	100 do.......... 55¾
3.0 do....c. 82¾	500 Union Pacific.... 32
[illegible] do. 82	100 do.......... 32⅛
[illegible] do. 81¾	1500 do.......... 32
[illegible] do. 81¾	100 do.......... 31⅞
1000 do. 81¾	100 do.......c. 31⅞
[illegible] do. 80¾	600 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do. 80¾	500 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do. 81	300 do.......... 31¾
[illegible] do. 81¾	100 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do....c. 81	200 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do. 81¾	200 do.......... 31¾
[illegible] do. 81¾	300 do.......... 31¾
[illegible] do. 81¾	300 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do....c. 81	300 do.......... 31⅞
[illegible] do. 81¾	200 do.......... 32
[illegible] do. 81½	700 Rock Island.....108
[illegible] do. 81¼	100 do.......c.107⅞
[illegible] do. 81¾	600 do..........107¾
300 Pacific Mail..... 57	500 do..........107¾
[illegible] do. 56¾	100 do..........107⅞
[illegible] do. 57	100 do..........107⅞
[illegible] do....c. 56¾	100 do..........107⅜
[illegible] do. 56¾	100 do..........107
[illegible] do. 56¾	500 do..........107
[illegible] do. 56¾	500 do..........106¾
[illegible] do. 56¾	800 do..........107
[illegible] do. 56¾	100 do.......c.107
[illegible] do. 56¾	100 do.......c.106¾
[illegible] do. 56⅝	100 do..........106⅝
[illegible] do. 56⅝	300 Bost., H. & Erie.. 3⅛
[illegible] do. 56¾	100 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do. 57	100 do.......... 3¼
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud..100⅞	100 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100¾	100 do.......c. 3¼
[illegible] do.......100¾	100 do.......b3. 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100⅞	100 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100⅞	100 do.......... 3¼
[illegible] do.......100⅞	200 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100⅞	100 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100	2.0 do.......... 3⅝
[illegible] do....... 99⅞	600 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100	100 do.......... 3⅛
[illegible] do.......100⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.... 42⅝
[illegible] do....c.100⅝	200 do.......c. 43
[illegible] do....c.100	700 do.......... 43
[illegible] do.......100⅞	300 do.......... 43⅛
[illegible] do.......100⅞	300 do.......... 42⅞
[illegible] do.......100⅞	400 do.......... 42⅜
[illegible] do.......100⅞	200 do.......c. 42⅝
[illegible] do....c.100⅞	800 do.......... 42½
[illegible] do.......100⅞	400 do.......... 42⅜
300 Erie Railroad.... 64⅝	1500 do.......... 42⅛
[illegible] do. 65	300 do.......... 42¼
100 Lake Shore..... 91⅞	800 do.......... 42¼
[illegible] do. 91⅞	300 C., C. & I. C....c. 38
[illegible] do. 91⅞	200 do.......... 37⅞
1000 do. 91⅞	200 do.......... 38
[illegible] do. 91½	200 do.......... 37¾
[illegible] do....c. 91⅞	200 do.......... 37¾
[illegible] do. 91	200 do.......c. 37
[illegible] do. 90⅞	400 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do....c. 91⅞	500 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do....c. 91	400 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do. 91¾	200 do.......s3. 37
400 North-western.... 77⅞	300 do.......c. 36⅞
[illegible] do. 77⅞	100 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do. 77⅞	100 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do. 77⅞	300 do.......... 36⅞
[illegible] do. 77⅞	100 do.......... 36⅞
100 St. Paul Pref.... 70⅞	100 do.......c. 36⅞
[illegible] do. 71	100 do.......... 37½
[illegible] do. 70⅞	100 do.......... 37
[illegible] do....c. 70⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..117⅞	$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C..c.118⅜
3,000 do..........117⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'62.c.116
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.b.c.111⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

[illegible] Missouri 6s....... 93¼	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 85
[illegible] do....... 93⅛	100 do.......... 84⅛
7,000 do....... 93⅛	200 do..bet. call. 84⅛
1,000 Buf. N.Y.&E.1st 94	300 C., C., Cin. & I. R. 83
1,000 Harlem 1st......103	100 do..bet.call. 82
1,000 Bost. & Erie..n. 93	10 New-Jersey Cen.. 99
[illegible] Un. Pac. 1st...c. 86⅜	50 do.bet.call.c. 98
[illegible] do....... [illegible]	50 do.......... 97
2,000 U.P.7s,Land G't. 74	100 do.......c. 97
2,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc.c. 73⅛	100 do.......c. 97⅛
2,000 Alt.&T.H. 2d Pf. 88	10 do.......... 97
2,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 80	300 do.......... 97⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 93⅛	300 N. Y. C.& Hud.b.c.100⅜
[illegible] do.bet.call.c. 93⅛	1600 do..........100⅜
2,000 N.J. Cen. 1st n.102⅛	500 do.......c.100⅜
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d. 98	1800 do..........100⅜
1,000 Clev.&Pitts.4th 94	800 do.......c.100⅜
1,000 Ohio& Miss.Con. 91½	400 do.......c.100⅜
4,000 Bos.,H. & E. 1st. 25	200 do..........100⅜
1,000 Lon.& N.Com.'93. 92½	800 do.......s3.100⅜
1,000 L. S. Cons. Reg. 90	100 do.......b3.100⅜
[illegible] Bk.of Commerce.c.115	200 do..........100⅜
15 Am.Exchange Bk.111⅛	300 do..........100⅜
5 do....c.111⅛	200 do.......c.100⅜
200 United States Ex. 72⅛	200 do..........100⅜
[illegible] do....... 72⅛	200 do..........100⅛
200 Erie R....b. c. c. 64⅞	800 do..........100⅛
200 Harlem R......c.122	800 do..........100⅛
200 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 91⅛	100 do.......c.100⅛
[illegible] do....c. 91⅛	100 do..........100⅛
[illegible] do....... 91⅛	100 do.......c.100
[illegible] do....... 91¼	100 do..........100
[illegible] do....... 91⅜	100 do..........100⅛
700 do....... 91⅜	100 do..........100⅛
[illegible] do....... 91⅜	100 do..........100⅛
[illegible] do....... 91⅜	200 Panama Railroad.108
[illegible] do....... 91⅜	100 do..bet. call.107⅜
[illegible] do....c. 91⅜	1200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 42⅛
[illegible] do....... 81⅜	200 do.......... 42⅛
[illegible] do....... 81⅜	300 do.......... 42⅛
[illegible] do....... 81⅜	100 do.......... 42⅛
[illegible] do....... 81⅜	300 do.......... 42⅛
200 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 77	300 do.......... 42⅛
500 West. U. Tel.b.c. 81⅞	200 do.......... 42⅛
[illegible] do....... 81¾	20 Del., Lack. & W.. 98
[illegible] do....... 81⅞	100 do..bet. call. 97⅛
[illegible] do....... 81⅞	100 Union Pac....b. c. 31⅞
200 do....... 81¾	200 do.......... 32
200 do.......... 81⅜	200 do.......... 32⅛
[illegible] do.......... 81⅜	200 do.......... 32⅛
[illegible] do.......... 82⅛	900 do.......... 32¼
500 do.......... 82⅛	100 do.......... 32⅜
1400 do.......... 82	100 do.......... 32¼
400 do.......c. 82	200 do.......... 32
500 do.......... 82⅜	400 do.......... 31⅞
700 do.......... 82¼	200 do.......... 31⅜
600 do.......... 82	100 do.......c. 31⅝
1000 do.......... 82⅛	300 do.......... 31⅜
800 do.......c. 82	100 do.......... 31⅝
800 do.......... 82	100 do.......... 31⅞
200 do.......... 81⅞	800 Chic. & R. I...b.c..107
200 do.......c. 81⅞	200 do..........107⅜
400 do.......... 81⅞	500 do..........107⅛
600 do.......... 81⅞	100 do..........107⅜
300 do.......c. 81⅝	500 do..........107⅜
300 do.......... 81¾	200 do.......c.107⅛
200 do.......... 81⅝	100 do..........107⅝
200 do.......c. 81⅜	100 do..........107⅛
1200 do.......... 81⅜	300 do..........107⅝
300 do.......... 81⅜	100 do..........107¼
800 do.......... 81⅜	500 do..........107⅛
1200 do.......... 81⅝	200 do..........107
200 do.......... 81⅛	200 do..........107⅛
800 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......c.107
700 do.......c. 81⅛	100 do.......b3.107⅝
1900 do.......... 81⅜	100 Tol., W.&W.b.c.c. 66¾
500 do.......... 81⅛	100 do.......... 67
1200 do.......... 81⅛	200 do.......... 66¾
60 Clev.& P.Guar't'd. 88⅜	100 B., H. & E...b. c. 3¼
400 Pacific Mail...b.c. 57¼	200 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 55⅝
200 do.......... 57	1000 do.......... 55⅛
100 do.......... 56¾	100 do.......... 55⅜
400 do.......... 57	100 do.......... 55¼
100 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 55⅜
400 do.......... 57	300 do.......c. 55¼
100 do.......c. 56⅞	700 do.......... 55⅛
200 do.......c. 57	200 M. & St. P.Pf.b.c. 71
1400 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 70¾
200 do.......... 56¾	10 N.Y.,N. H. & H...136⅜
700 do.......c. 56⅛	5 do..bet. call.137
100 do.......... 58⅜	6 do..........135⅜
1100 do.......... 56⅝	37 Mor. & Essex...c. 90⅛
400 do.......... 56⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 39¾
100 do.......c. 56⅜	100 C., C.&I.C.b. c..c. 37⅛
100 do.......... 56⅜	500 do.......c. 37¼
100 do.......... 56¼	100 do.......... 37⅜
500 do.......... 56⅜	600 do.......... 37¼
800 do.......c. 56	100 do.......b3. 37⅜
800 do.......... 56	100 do.......... 37
100 do.......... 56⅛	200 do.......c. 36⅞
300 do.......... 56¼	100 do.......... 36⅞
400 do.......... 56⅛	500 do.......... 37
100 Han. & St. Jos. Pref.bet. call.b60. 60	100 do.......b10. 37⅛
	500 do.......... 36⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s C.,'81.c.119⅛	$10,000 U. S 5-20 R.,'67.116
10,000 do..........120⅛	5,000 do.......c.116
15,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.118	22,000 do.......s3.116⅝
2 000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.117	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.118⅜	16,000 do..........119
8,000 U.S 5-20 C.,'65,n.116⅞	29,000 do..........119⅛
10,000 do..........117	20,000 do.......b. c.119¼
5,000 U.S.5-20,R.,'65b3.115½	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.117
5,000 do..........115½	2,000 U. S. 10-40 C....113
25,000 do.......b. c.115	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Western Union... 81⅞	100 Bos., H. & Erie.s3. 3⅜
100 do.......... 82⅛	200 do.......... 3¼
200 do.......... 82¼	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.100⅛
700 do.......... 82	100 do..........100¼
100 do.......c. 82⅛	300 do..........100⅜
400 do.......... 82¼	100 do..........100⅛
800 do.......... 82⅜	500 do.......c.100⅛
1000 do.......... 82½	300 do..........100⅝
1800 do.......... 82⅝	800 do..........100¾
700 do.......... 82¾	1200 do..........100⅞
500 do.......... 82⅞	2300 do..........100¾
700 do.......... 83⅛	200 do..........100⅞
100 do.......... 83⅝	100 do.......c.100¾
1500 do.......... 83½	800 do..........100⅞
1800 do.......... 83¼	100 do.......c.100⅞
600 do.......... 83⅜	700 do..........101
500 do.......... 83⅜	200 do..........101⅛
200 do.......... 83⅜	500 do..........101
1000 do.......... 83¼	1000 Erie Railroad.... 65⅛
800 do.......... 83⅛	500 Lake Shore......c. 91½
1800 do.......... 83	100 do.......... 91⅝
400 do.......... 83⅛	100 do.......... 91¾
3300 do.......... 83⅛	500 do.......... 92
2700 do.......... 83½	100 do.......... 92⅛
400 do.......c. 83⅜	400 do.......... 92¼
200 do.......c. 83½	200 do.......... 92⅜
500 do.......c. 83⅝	300 Union Pacific..... 32⅜
900 do.......... 83⅝	200 do.......... 32¼
200 do.......... 83½	200 do.......... 32⅜
1100 do.......... 83⅝	300 do.......c. 32⅛
700 do.......... 83¾	700 do.......... 32⅛
300 do.......... 83⅞	100 do.......... 32⅝
1000 do.......... 84	200 Rock Island.......107⅛
700 do.......... 84⅛	500 do..........107¾
900 do.......... 84¼	600 do.......c.107⅞
200 do.......... 84⅜	500 do..........108
1500 do.......... 84	200 do..........108⅛
200 do.......... 83⅞	300 do..........108
100 Panama.......107⅞	100 do..........108¼
300 do..........108½	500 do..........108⅜
100 do..........108¾	200 St. Paul......... 55¼
100 do..........108⅞	100 do.......... 55¾
400 do..........109	400 do.......b3. 56
100 Northwestern..... 77⅝	500 do.......... 56
300 do.......... 77⅞	100 do.......... 56⅛
200 do.......... 78	300 do.......... 56⅛
300 Pacific Mail...... 56⅝	200 St. Paul Pref..... 72
100 do.......... 56¾	100 Tol. & Wab......c. 66⅞
100 do.......... 56⅞	100 do.......... 67¾
1200 do.......... 57	100 do.......... 68⅛
300 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 68¼
800 do.......... 57¼	2100 Ohio & Miss...... 43
500 do.......... 57	100 C., C. & I. C...... 37
100 do.......... 57¼	100 do.......... 37¼
100 do.......c. 57⅜	200 do.......... 37⅜
400 do.......... 57⅛	100 do.......... 37⅝
800 do.......... 57¼	200 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......... 57⅜	200 do.......... 38
500 do.......... 57¼	100 do.......... 38⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 77½	1000 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c101
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct... 26	1600 do..........100⅞
	200 do.......c.100⅞
10,000 U. Pac. 10s. Inc. 73	200 L. S. & M.S.R.b.c. 92⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st, La C. Div. 88½	500 do.......... 92
	100 do.......... 92⅛
10,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo...... 98	200 do.......... 92
	500 do.......... 91⅞
1,000 Erie 5th M.......100	300 do.......... 91¾
10,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 80	200 L. S. & M. S. R.... 91⅞
6,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 86⅛	200 do.......... 92
1,000 L. S. C. R. bds.. 98⅛	200 Union Pac. R.b.c. 32¼
200 American Express 66	800 do.......... 32⅛
6 do..bet. call. 66⅛	100 Panama R....b. c.108⅞
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 57¼	100 do..........108⅞
500 do..bet. call. 57¼	300 do..........108⅞
500 do.......... 57⅛	100 do..........109
200 do.......c. 57	300 Chi. & N. W. R... 78
200 do.......... 57⅛	300 do..bet. call. 78⅛
100 do.......... 57¼	200 C., C., C. & Ind.R. 84
800 do.......... 57⅜	25 do.......... 84⅛
200 do.......... 57	50 do.......... 84¼
100 do.......... 57⅛	100 do..bet. call. 84⅛
100 Erie R.....b. c.s3. 65⅜	500 Chi. & R. I...b. c.108⅜
200 do.......... 65⅜	1100 do..........107¾
200 West. U. Tel.b. c. 83⅞	500 do..........107⅝
600 do.......... 84	200 do..........108
600 do.......... 84⅛	100 do..........107⅞
500 do.......... 84¼	400 do..........107¾
400 do.......... 84⅛	500 Mil & St. P. R.... 56⅛
800 do.......... 84	300 do..bet. call. 56⅛
300 do.......c. 83⅞	100 do.......... 56⅞
200 do.......c. 83¾	100 M. & St. P. P.b.c.c 71⅛
100 do.......c. 83⅝	100 do.......... 72
1100 do.......... 83⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 68
400 do.......... 84	100 do.......... 67⅝
200 do.......c. 83⅞	400 Del., L. & W...... 97⅛
200 do.......... 83⅞	50 do..bet. call. 98
400 do.......... 83¾	50 do.......... 98⅛
700 do.......... 83⅜	200 do.......... 97⅛
1000 do.......... 83⅜	300 Bost., H. & E.b.c. 3⅛
300 do.......... 83⅜	700 do.......... 3⅛
2100 do.......... 83⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 43¼
600 do.......... 83⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 37¾
300 do.......c. 83⅜	100 do.......... 37⅜
1100 do.......... 83¾	400 do.......... 37¾
200 Clev. & Pitts. Gu. 88⅛	

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5.20 c.,'67.119¼	100 Lake Shore........ 92
50,000............b60.120	100 do.......... 91⅞
100 Erie Railroad..... 65⅜	300 do.......... 92⅜
500 do.......... 65½	1500 do.......... 92½
200 do.......... 65⅝	1100 do.......... 92⅜
1000 do.......... 66	100 do.......b3. 92½
2.0 do.......... 66⅛	500 do.......... 92¼
800 do.......... 66¼	100 Union Pacific..... 32⅜
500 do.......... 66⅜	600 do.......... 32¼
800 do.......... 66½	700 do.......... 32⅝
200 do.......... 66¼	100 do.......... 32½
200 do.......... 66⅛	10 do.......... 32⅜
500 do.......... 65¾	300 Ohio and Miss..... 43¼
400 Harlem..........127	200 do.......... 43¾
3.0 do..........127⅛	600 do.......... 43¾
600 do..........127	1000 do.......... 43⅞
400 Western Union... 83⅞	500 do.......... 44
2.0 do.......... 83⅞	100 Northwestern..... 78¼
500 do.......... 84	800 do.......... 78½
100 do.......... 83⅝	400 do.......... 78⅝
800 do.......... 83¾	200 do.......... 78¾
100 do.......b10. 84	200 do.......... 78⅞
600 do.......... 83⅝	200 do.......... 78⅛
600 do.......... 83¾	300 do.......... 78⅜
1100 do.......... 83⅞	400 do.......... 79
500 do.......... 83¾	700 do.......... 79⅛
800 do.......... 84	500 do.......... 79¼
500 do.......... 84⅛	1300 do.......... 79⅜
1000 do.......... 84¼	100 Rock Island.......107¾
500 do.......... 84⅛	100 do..........108⅜
1500 do.......... 84⅝	1000 do..........108⅛
600 do.......... 84¾	300 do..........108⅜
400 do.......... 84⅞	500 do..........108¼
300 do.......... 84⅞	1000 do..........108⅛
300 do.......... 85	100 do..........108½
1600 Western Union.. 84⅞	100 St. Paul.......... 56⅞
1000 do.......... 84⅞	600 do.......... 56¾
300 do.......... 84⅝	200 do.......... 56⅞
1600 do.......... 84⅞	200 do.......... 57
4200 do.......... 85	200 do.......s3. 57¼
2300 do.......... 85⅛	900 do.......... 57⅜
300 do.......... 85⅞	1200 do.......... 57½
1000 do.......... 85¼	100 do.......... 57⅝
100 American Ex..... 66⅛	100 do.......... 57⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H......100¾	500 St. Paul Pref..... 72
1700 do..........100⅞	100 do.......s3. 72
2700 do..........101	100 Tol. and Wab..... 67⅝
600 do..........101⅛	300 do.......... 67⅞
1900 do..........101¼	300 do.......... 68
200 do..........101⅜	400 do.......... 68¼
400 N. J. Central...... 99⅛	100 do.......1. r. 68¾
500 Pacific Mail...... 57⅛	300 do.......... 68½
400 do.......... 57¼	100 C., C., C and I.... 85
700 do.......... 57½	50 Del., Lack., & W.. 98
100 do.......... 57⅝	2.0 do.......... 99
200 do.......... 57⅞	200 Bost., H. & E..s3. 3¼
200 do.......... 57¾	100 do.......... 3⅛
100 do.......... 57⅝	400 do.......... 3¼
500 do.......... 57⅞	300 C., C. and I. C.... 37⅞
1600 do.......... 58	600 do.......... 38
1100 do.......... 58⅛	100 do.......b3. 38¼
2700 do.......... 58¼	300 do.......... 38⅜
100 do.......s3 58⅛	200 do.......... 38¼
900 do.......... 58⅜	300 do.......... 38⅜
1300 do.......... 58½	1200 do.......... 38½
200 do.......... 58⅞	200 do.......... 38⅝
500 do.......... 59	100 do.......... 38⅝
300 do.......... 59⅛	600 do.......... 38¾
1200 do.......... 59¼	

FRIDAY, April 18—P. M.

There is a fair and somewhat reassuring state of affairs in the Money market to-day, extending even to the Stock Exchange borrowers, who were able to turn their stocks, as a rule, at ⅛ of 1 ₱ cent. We believe it safe to assume that the Bank return to-morrow Afternoon will show better reserves. Some of the Banks are moving as though they felt stronger, and were lenders of Money on the Street to-day, on demand loan, at 7 ₱ cent. Interest. There is also an inquiry for first-class paper at 10@12 ₱ cent. per annum, and investment orders appear at the Exchange Board and with some of the prominent dealers, for Railroad Mortgages of established credit. On the Street corners, at the close of Bank hours, the business of selling Money to the highest rates, according to the pressing wants of the Brokers, was less prominent than usual of late, and the market begins to look as though this annoying operation will soon be reduced to 7 ₱ cent. Interest in Gold, if not in Currency. If this change should come, it would be an appropriate, as well as every way desirable, occasion for the Commission Stock Brokers to return to their old-time practice of buying and selling Stocks on 30@60 days' options at the Exchange. If speculation, by outside parties, is worth pursuing at all, either for the future rise or fall in prices, it is worth paying a liberal difference on buyer's option, or accepting a difference from the Cash price on seller's option. *Then* the cost of the operation, over 6 ₱ cent. per annum, (the rule of the Exchange Board,) would be understood from the start, and the Street would be relieved of the annoyance of daily bonuses or extra Interest for carrying over Stocks. At the same time the Brokers of established wealth and credit, who make a business of carrying Stocks, would establish the cost of their contracts according to time and security. Why the old practice of Board contracts, running from 10 to 60 days, has been almost wholly abandoned for the chances of borrowing Money from day to day, it would be difficult to explain. The only party who have profited by the change are the Street Brokers in Money, a class of middle men that, backed by Banks, Bankers, and other Money-lenders, who keep their names in the background, has wonderfully multiplied in the last year or two.

The sales of Gold advanced from 117⅞ to 118¼ ₱ cent., and fell back to 118 ₱ cent. The movement is wholly speculative, as no encouragement is held out for an early export demand, while the Customs demand for the next forty-five days will be far below the Gold Interest payments and sales from the Treasury. The cable advises that some parcels of Gold are coming from London, (about £100,000, or half a million of dollars,) to New-York on our cheap Exchanges. The rates, yesterday, were 3 ₱ cent. below the points for exporting Gold, but the easier Money to-day, and the report of Gold from the other side for reinvestment in Bills, caused an advance, to-day, of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The market left off 107⅞ ₱ cent. The Public Funds at the same time went up ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent., the 5-20s of 1867 closing 119½@⅝, as against 117⅞ ₱ cent. last night.

The Share speculation has again rapidly not to say sensationally, improved, and, many of the prices this Afternoon look as though no panic had occurred on Wednesday or yesterday. The market opened firm at 10 o'clock this morning, but was soon disturbed and thrown back by the announcement of another failure, Messrs. Lockwood & Co., supposed at the moment to be very *long* of Stocks. But it soon transpired that their difficulties grew out of heavy sales of Stocks at very low prices for *short* account, coupled with a previous sudden change in their relation to the market. On this explanation the demand for Stocks improved again, and as the buying evidently came from very bold, if not wealthy, speculators, prices ran up 3@4 ₱ cent. from the lowest points on the Lockwood scare, the advance including Telegraph, Pacific Mail, and nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. There were signs of a redistribution of North-west Common Stock, *cornered* last December, and which has had little or no market since. Some sales were made at 77 ₱ cent., and then at 78@79 ₱ cent. The aggregate business on the Share list, it will be noticed from the official sales, was very large, closing firm, as follows, as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—April 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	118¼	119⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	119⅝
American Gold	117⅞	118⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108⅞
Pacific Mail	56⅞	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	71¼	71¼
St. Paul Common	55⅞	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	44
Western Union Telegraph	81⅞	85⅛
Erie	64⅞	66⅛
Union Pacific	31⅛	32⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	38	38⅞
Toledo and Wabash	67⅞	68⅛
Harlem	122	123¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

Gold receipts	$778,991 46
Gold payments	2,779,932 07
Gold balance	40,130,396 29
Currency receipts	2,068,975 64
Currency payments	411,743 52
Currency balance	17,566,602 03
Customs	339 00

The last prices, on a very strong market and a moderate offering of Bonds, for the various Public Funds of the United States were:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '67....117⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....120⅛	5-20 reg., '67.......116⅞
5-20 reg., '62.......118⅜	5-20 coup., '67.......119⅜
5-20 coup., '62.......118	5-20 reg., '68.......116⅜
5-20 reg., '64.......113⅜	5-20 coup., '68.......118
5-20 coup., '64.......118	10-40 reg.......111⅛
5-20 reg., '65.......113⅜	10-40 coup.......113⅜
5-20 coup., '65.......119⅜	5s coup., '81.......115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......116⅜	6s Currency.......114

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 77	Missouri 6s........ 93¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 77	H. & St. J. iss. 90
Virginia 6s, old...... 42	Mo.Asy. or Univer'y. 93¼
Va. 6s, new bds...... 49	Connecticut 6s......101
Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 52⅛	Texas 10s, '76....... 69
Va. 6s, Def. bds..... 13	Ohio 6s, '75........100
Georgia 6s.......... 73	Ohio 6s, '81........105
Ga. 7s, new bds...... 87	Ohio 6s, '86........107
North Carolina 6s,old. 30	N. Y. reg. Boun. Ln..105⅜
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 16	N. Y. coup. Boun. Ln.106
N. C. Fund. Act, '68.. 16	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74.106
N. C. new bds....... 17	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75.106
N. C. Special Tax.... 14	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77.106
South Carolina 6s.... 25	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78.106
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 18	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74.104

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...........134	Bank of the Republic...109
Manhattan..........150	Hanover...........106
Mechanics'..........138	Metropolitan........133
Union..............141	Nassau............107
America............150	New-York County.....200
Phenix.............101	Importers' & Traders'..175
Gallatin National.....118	Park..............147
Leather Manufact'rs..175	Manufact'rs' & Merch..101
Mechanics'Bank.Ass.107	Central National..... 97
Ocean..............	Fourth National......110
Mercantile..........137	Bank. & Brokers' Ass.. 80
American Exchange..111	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old	97½	98
City 6s, New	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	119	
Pennsylvania Central	56⅝	56⅝
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	59½	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	25⅞
Northern Central	38⅞	39
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91⅞

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,300,999; amount marketed, $2,993,335.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,928,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	18	Tow, bales	46
Cotton, bales	1,069	Moss, bales	80
Dried Fruit, pks.	118	Leather, sides	3,150
Eggs, bbls.	3,276	Resin, bbls.	2,800
Flour, bbls.	12,158	Tar, bbls.	1,800
Meal bbls.	200	Oil-cake, pks.	2,315
Wheat, bushels	26,040	Pork, pks.	180
Corn, bushels	18,700	Cut-meats, pks.	2,210
Oats, bushels	18,200	Lard, tcs.	1,057
Barley, bushels	1,500	Butter, pks.	1,444
Beans, bbls.	170	Cheese, pks.	2,161
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tallow, pks.	121
Hemp, bales	76	Grease, pks.	110
Hops, bales	9	Starch, pks.	1,310
Hides, No.	12,446	Tobacco, hhds.	295
Hides, bdls.	492	Tobacco, pks.	33
Oil, bbls.	50	Wool, bales	414
Skins, bales	28	Whisky, bbls.	604

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fairly active business has been reported since our last in most kinds of stock, on a generally steady basis as to values in the regular line of trade, though goods sold through the auction rooms have been, in several instances, disposed of at prices which fell short of the expectations of owners. The inquiry for supplies has been mainly from Western and near-by sources of demand, giving manufacturers and jobbers ample employment to make prompt provision for the wants of customers.

BRICKS—The demand has been more satisfactory, with Long Island quoted steady at $7@$11; Jersey, $7@$9; North River, $7@$11 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—In all kinds business has been very slow. We quote: Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Domestic product fairly active and firm; foreign dull. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $26; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50; Anthracite at $5@$8 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quiet in the local market, yet quoted somewhat steadier; 640 bales Mexican sold on private terms. At Baltimore a moderate business was reported, embracing sales of 2,000 bags Rio, by the Palladin, and 300 bags by the Campanero, at 18½c., gold. The jobbing trade inquiry has been reported rather more satisfactory. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; fair, 17⅛c.@17⅜c.; good, 18c.@18⅛c.; prime, 18c.@18⅛c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19⅛c., gold; Java, 19⅛c.@21⅛c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19⅛c.; San Domingo, 15⅛c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in rather better request for early delivery at steadier prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,780 bales, (of which 182 bales were to arrive,) including 1,451 bales to shippers, 236 bales to spinners, and 93 bales to speculators. An active movement has been noted for forward delivery at a further advance of 5-16c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 23,800 bales, (of which 3,200 bales last evening, and 20,600 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18 11-16c., May at 18 15-16c.@19c., June at 19 5-16c., July at 19 7-16c., August at 19⅜c.@19 7-16c., with 600 bales October options sold at 17⅛c. ₱ lb. Of the day's business in contracts for forward delivery, June options, amounted to over 12,000 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,069 bales, including 335 bales from New-Orleans and 734 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 7,252 bales, and for the week 56,926 bales, against 49,442 bales the previous week; and since Sept. 1, 3,156,160 bales, against 2,520,895 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ord'y	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22

EGGS—Have been fairly active, but quoted weak, with fresh ranging at from 16½c.@18c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western and near-by stock ₱ dozen.

FISH—The dealings in the leading kinds show only a moderate movement, but prices are generally quoted about as before, with Dry Cod at $6@6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $8 50@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale and 20c. for No 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate trade noted in State and Western Flour. The arrivals have been fair, especially of Spring Wheat stock, and holders have been offering supplies quite freely at the ruling figures, which have shown rather less firmness on most grades. There has been more call for desirable shipping stock, chiefly for the English markets, and in part for forward delivery, on the basis of the modified figures. The trade inquiry has been mostly for supplies wanted for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 80@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 25; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. In addition to which, contracts for Western round-hoop and shipping Extras, (to the amount of some 3,500 bbls.,) May options, were reported at $7 25@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 80@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 40@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has been in comparatively moderate demand within our range, which indicates no further material alteration in values. Sales, 900 bbls. at $5 80@$8 15 for ordinary to very choice Shipping, and $8 15@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been quiet and quoted heavy, with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 25; sales, 270 bbls....Rye Flour has been in more request at $4 10@$5 80 for inferior to very choice superfine; sales, 525 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 80 for the better grades, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, mostly for shipment, at from $3@$3 30 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 12½@$3 25 for fair to very good; $3 25@$3 35 for White do.; $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, at the ruling figures....Bag-meal in more request at from $1 20@$1 22 for coarse; $1 24@$1 26 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 35 for White....Oat-meal at $7 50@$8 50.

FRUITS—Business is reviving gradually, and values are well maintained: sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, on the basis of $2 35; 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 45; 200 half-boxes Valencia do. on private terms; 600 bbls. Currants, part at 6⅛c.; 70 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 7⅛c.@8c.; 250 boxes Shelled Almonds at 29c.; 100 boxes Filberts, and 35 cases Citron, on private terms, the latter quoted at 36½c.@37c. for English, and 38½c.@39c. for Leghorn; and 100 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes, at 20c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, opening about 1c. ₱ bushel lower, but closing rather steadier. The offerings have been on a limited scale at the quoted figures, especially of full boat-loads of prime stock. The arrivals by rail have been moderate, and offered quite as freely as received, with a view to prompt marketing, but the supply of car stock has been generally of the lower grades. The export call has been limited, though favored by weaker freights to British ports. Winter Wheat has been inactive to-day. Few desirable lots were available, and the scant offerings were held above the views of millers. Shippers were not bidding for other than Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at $1 63 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 62 for good do., from cars; $1 63 for strictly choice do., in store, for export; $1 60½ for choice No. 2 North-western Spring, car lots; $1 47@$1 55 for No. 3, and Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, car lots; $1 50 for Red Western; $1 97 for fair No. 2 White Michigan, delivered from cars, for milling....Corn has been actively sought after for shipment and home use at a further improvement in prices, the main business having been in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels at 64c.@64½c. for fair to prime old Mixed Western, in store, closing at 64½c. for good average samples; 65c. for very choice do., an extreme rate; 66½c. for prime do., afloat, 65½c.@66c., chiefly at 66c. for new Mixed Western; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Western, in lots. For forward delivery, there has been more inquiry, and sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, June options, at 64c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c....Rye dull and nominally unchanged....Barley very quiet at about former figures; car lots of Western sold at 90c.@$1....Barley-malt dull and irregular....Oats have attracted less attention, yet have been quoted barely steady. The trade call has been confined to urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels at from 50c.@54c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 49c.@53c. for new Black do.; 53c.@56c. for new White do.; 52½c.@54c. for mixed State; 55c. for White do.; 65c. for extra choice do., for seed purposes, and (nominally) 53c. for old mixed Western in store, which latter were offered more freely, the market generally closing rather in favor of purchasers....Feed quiet at essentially unchanged prices....Hay and Straw quoted about steady, with a moderate business in progress.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been unusually quiet, yet quoted steady, with Bags at 15c.@15½c.; sales, 25 bales at 15c. Bagging nominal at 10½c.@11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HEMP—Recent dealings have been unimportant; prices have not varied much; 500 bales Jute Butts sold at 2½c., currency, 60 days. We quote: American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10⅝c., gold; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4½c.; Jute Butts, 2 1-16c.@2¼c., currency, ₱ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—The offerings have been more liberal, and holders have shown more urgency to place supplies, leading to considerable depression in values, which closed irregularly. The demand has been comparatively limited, and only to provide for present wants. The extraordinary stringency in money has been decidedly against the interests of sellers. In old Hops, further export movements of some magnitude have been reported for the London market. The week's receipts of domestic have been 124 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 21,545 bales. The imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,159 bales. The week's exports hence have been 662 bales, all old stock. We quote New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, nominal, at 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c. Mr. Wells says of the crop prospects: "No change for the better is now anticipated until the late discouraging advices from Wisconsin concerning the condition of the Hop roots are confirmed by further developments. Should the damage by winter-kill in that region prove as serious thirty days hence as now reported, it must influence the markets favorably. Throughout New-York State and the East the Hop yards are reported as being in good condition, having wintered well under the protection of a good body of snow, though it is considered too early yet to form much of an opinion about it."

LEATHER—Restricted dealings have been reported in nearly every description of stock. The arrivals from the tanneries have been comparatively limited, adding but slightly to the available offerings, notwithstanding the tamer movement for shipment as well as home use. There have been no changes of moment noted in values. Desirable light weights have been in very meagre stock.

METALS—Copper has been dull and quoted lower, with sales reported since our last of only 25,000 lbs. Lake at 33c., and 25 tons English on private terms....A very limited trade has been noted in Scotch Pig-iron, which has been quoted heavy on sales of only 100 tons Eglinton at $52, and 50 tons Glengarnock at $53 50. A moderate call has been noted for American Pig at steady rates. Wrought Scrap-iron has been quoted lower, on a slow movement, within the range of $52@$55. Other kinds dull at former figures....Lead quoted steadier at 6⅛c., gold, for ordinary Foreign: sales 50 tons on private terms....Spelter quiet; quoted at 7⅛c., gold....Pig-tin dull, with English quoted at 32½c., and Straits at 33c., gold; sales 100 slabs Straits on private terms....Tin Plates in very slack request, within the previous range; 500 boxes Charcoal sold at $12, gold.

MOLASSES—Has been dull to-day; values quoted as before; 20 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 30c., and 60 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 71c.@73c.; New Crop Cuba quoted at 30c.@45c.; New Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c., and New-Orleans at 55c.@77c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after, at about steady rates on comparatively free offerings, with sales reported here of 3,000 bbls. Strained, part at $3 25; 230 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5, ₱ 280 lbs.; and at Wilmington, two cargoes, for export, on private terms....There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Tar at about former rates; 50 bbls. Newbern sold on private terms, quoted at $3 50@$3 60; and at Wilmington, two full cargoes, at $3 12½@$3 25 ₱ bbl., free on board....Spirits Turpentine has been somewhat brisker, closing, however, rather less buoyantly, with sales reported of 210 bbls., at 54½c.@55c., closing at 54c.@54½c. for merchantable; and 150 bbls. to arrive, at 53½c.; also, 25 bbls., in small lots, at 56c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Prices have favored buyers slightly on a moderate business:

Cut, 10d.@60d., ₱ 100 lbs.	$5 00@$5 25	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$5 25@$5 50
Cut, 8d.@9d.	5 25@ 5 50	Clinch	6 50@ 7 25
Cut, 6d.@7d.	5 50@ 5 75	Horse Shoes, forged, No. 10,	
Cut, 4d.@5d.	4 75@ 5 00	to No. 5, ₱ lb.	21@ 25
Cut, 3d.	6 50@ 6 75		
Cut, 2d.@3d.	7 25@ 7 50	Copper	45@

OILS—The general market has been very quiet. The demand has been mostly for the small amounts wanted for prompt use. Prices have been fairly supported, on moderate offerings of stock. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 68@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very fancy Winter Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 60c.@62c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 45c.@59c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted nominal at 10c.@10½c.; Refined, here, at 20½c.; and Refined at Philadelphia at 19½c. Sales here, 1,000 bbls., early delivery, at 20½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 25½c.@27c. Naphtha at 11½c.@12c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm in price, but quiet for early delivery; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. new Western Mess at $18 25@$18 50, chiefly at $18 25, with old Mess quoted at $17 25, and extra Prime at $14 25@$14 50. For forward delivery there has been more animation, sales having been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, buyer April, at $18 50; 500 bbls. do., May option, at $18 15@$18 37½; 250 bbls. do., June, at $18 25, and 250 bbls. extra Prime, May option, at $15....City Dressed Hogs have advanced to 7⅛c.@8c. on a good demand and lighter offerings of stock; Western, nominal....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about steady prices; sales, 450 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅜c.; 430 boxes Short-cut Hams at 11⅛c.@11½c.; 1,800 Smoked Hams and 500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 14c.@14½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, 7½c.@7⅛c.; 20 boxes Bellies, 14 lbs., at 10c.; 300 boxes Long Cut Hams reported on private terms....Bacon has been fairly active and firm at extreme rates, with sales and settlements reported, since our last, of 1,850 boxes Short Clear, April, and 1,250 boxes do., May, at 10c.; 140 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 9⅞c.; 40 boxes Long Clear at 9⅛c.; 40 boxes Stratford at 10c....Lard has been quoted strong in price on a fair movement for early delivery, largely in No. 1 and choice City product. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 tcs. Western Steam, very good to choice, at 9c.@9⅛c.; 100 tcs. do. Kettle, to arrive, at 9½c.; 150 tcs. Fancy City (Lockitt's) at 9⅛c., and 750 tcs. No. 1 City at 8⅞c. For forward delivery, business has been on a moderate scale at rather firmer rates, with sales reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, April option, at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., May, at 9⅛c., and 1,000 tcs. do., June, at 9⅛c.@9 9-16c.; offerings limited....There has been a good inquiry noted for Beef at firm prices, chiefly for tierce stock for export. We quote Beef at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.: sales 100 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess; sales 530 tcs. Beef Hams dull within the range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....The movement in Butter has been fair, considering the restricted offerings of really desirable lots, which have been of ready sale at the ruling figures, chiefly for prompt home use. New Butter quoted at 35c.@43c. for prime State; 43c.@45c. for extra and fancy lots, and 30c.@40c. for Western. Old quoted within the range of from 33c.@45c. for fair to choice State, and 46c.@48c. for extra selections....In Cheese a moderately active business has been reported within the previous range, in good part on export account. We quote: Cheese 10c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for ordinary to fine stock within the range of 10c.@15½c., and 9c.@15c. for State Dairy, ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Has been lightly dealt in, and quoted nominal at 7⅛c.@7½c.

SALT—Has been of comparatively ready sale within the previous range, including Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 65@$3 50 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@49c.; Coarse, 45c.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales, 3,000 bags at $2 66, gold, 60 days, and 2,723 bags at $2 67½, gold, 90 days, quoted at the close at $2 70, gold. Other kinds of stock dull and unchanged.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted weak on low grade stock, the offerings of which have been on liberal scale. The more desirable grades have been quoted about steady, and not pressed for sale, many owners preferring to store their goods. The demand for refining purposes has been somewhat brisker since our last. There has not been much call for trade account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,899 hhds., and 1,173 boxes, including 1,580 hhds. good common to prime refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; 300 hhds. refining Porto Rico, reported at 8c.; 19 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10c.; 500 boxes Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 423 boxes Clayed at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; chiefly at 7⅛c.; and 250 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅛c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock 8⅛c. Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Refined have been in demand, with Hards quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's, 10⅛c.@10⅜c., and Yellows at 8⅛c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and fairly active; 185,000 lbs. good to strictly prime sold at 8⅛c.@9....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. sold at 9c and 20,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.

TEAS—Have been attracting rather more attention, and held with some show of reviving confidence; 700 half-chests Green, and 1,000 half-chests Souchong were placed on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request, mostly for export at firm prices; 500 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. Other kinds have also been rather more sought after within the previous range; sales, 100 cases, 1871, Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed-leaf at 22½c.@55c.; 100 cases, 1871, Sundries at 12½c.@20c.; 100 cases, 1870, do., at 9c.@10c.; 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 05, and 50 bales Yara on private terms. Manufactured as before.

WHISKY—Declined to 91⅛c. on sales of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more movement in the way of berth Freights, but at easier rates. The offerings were mostly of Grain, Flour, and Provisions. The chartering business was tame. Grain, Naval Stores, and Lumber vessels were in most demand. Some inquiry was also noted for vessels suited to the Cotton trade. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were not much sought after. Some contracts for vessels made previous to arrival have been disposed of at reduced figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6⅛d. for Corn, and 6⅛d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel, and by steam, about 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For London, by sail, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7⅛d. ₱ bbl.; 450 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon at 45s., 61 pks. Heavy Goods at 50s., 63 cases Oil at 40s....For Cork and orders a Norwegian bark, 465 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters grain at 7s 1⅛d. ₱ quarter; also a German bark, 293 tons, with Resin from Wilmington (a recharter) on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 350 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 50 bbls. Oil on private terms: and a British ship, 801 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum (a recharter) at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco and a small quantity of Hickory Wood on private terms: also a Dutch bark, 665 tons, hence with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, an American ship, 736 tons, (now here) with Cotton from Mobile, at ⅜d. ₱ lb., and a Russian bark, 800 tons, hence with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard, at 40s....For Gefle, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back, with Sugar, an American brig, 314 tons, at $7....For Bilboa, a British schooner, 95 tons, hence with about 550 bbls. Residuum on private terms....For the River Platte, an American brig, 407 tons, with Lumber from Bangor at $25 and primage, and a British brig, 218 tons, with do. from Fernandina, reported at $30, and primage....For Boston, an American brig, 310 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $15....For New-York, a British brig, with sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1 30; a British bark, 431 tons, with do., in hhds. and boxes, reported from Matanzas, at $6 and $1 50; another, 449 tons, with do., at $6 and $1 25; another, 543 tons, with do., in hhds., at $6; another, 698 tons, with sugar, in hhds. and boxes, at $5 50 and $1 50, and Melado at $5; another, 385 tons, with sugar, in hhds., at $6 25; and another, 248 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases.—3747, Hill vs. Young; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3926, Snedeker vs. J. W. Orr Engraving and Printing Company; 3945, Simpson et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3946, King et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3951, Green vs. Kellogg et al.; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3967, Ver Planck et al. vs. Weld et al.; 3969, Arnold et al. vs. Coburn; 3970, Butcher vs. Croeken; 3976, Cahn et al. vs. Wetmore; 3980, Crook vs. Smith; 3983, Murray vs. Mair; 3985, Velt vs. Norman et al.; 3987, Tucker et al. vs. Simon; 3989, Galiaer vs. The Guaranty Gas Light Company; 3990, Arnold et al. vs. Decker; 3991, Strain et al. vs. Manhattan Sewing-machine Company; 3992, Winant et al. vs. Lynch et al.; 3993, Clark vs. Houghtalin; 3995, Baylies vs. Duer; 3996, Bishop vs. Hollister; 3997, Ducers et al. vs. Waitzfelder. Argument Calendar.—3338, In the matter of James C. King.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 18.

By Judge Hardin.

Moore *vs.* James G. Bennett; papers with Mr. Knight, Librarian.

In re petition of E. J. Long, &c.; reference ordered.

The People ex rel. Townsend *vs.* Cady; motion granted for a mandamus.

Grant *vs.* Fox et al.; motion granted.

Baker *vs.* Baker; memoranda for counsel.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank *vs.* Bellows et al.; motion granted for first Friday in May in this and sixteen other cases.

Frear *vs.* Frear; report of referee confirmed; judgment of divorce granted.

Green *vs.* Ely; motion granted, unless plaintiff serve complaint within five days and pays $10 costs of motion.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank *vs.* Wilson, &c.; motion granted for first Monday in May.

Yelverton *vs.* Shepard et al.; restored to Calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE DUTIES.

Chapon vs. *Smythe.*—This is an action brought against Smythe, ex-Collector of the Port, to recover some $6,072 paid, under protest, by the plaintiffs as duties on certain invoices of velvet ribbons, in excess, as plaintiffs claim, of the amount of duty required by law to be paid on such goods. Case still on.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 197.—*Moore et al.* vs. *Huntington, Administratrix.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—This was a bill filed by Huntington, as the administratrix of Webb, deceased, (her first husband,) to recover from defendants an amount alleged to be due the estate of the deceased, as late a partner in business with them. The case was referred to a master in Chancery, who reported in favor of the administratrix for about $100,000; and the sum being reduced by the deduction of about $25,000 in consequence of an error appearing on the record, the report of the Master was confirmed as to the balance, and the cause comes here on appeal from an affirmance of the confirmation by the highest Court in the Territory. It is here contended that the Court erred in referring to the Master the questions of the interest of the deceased in the business, and whether there was a written contract between the parties. These facts, it is said, should have been tried by a jury, as asked by counsel of the defendants. The exceptions to the report are numerous, but refer exclusively to questions of fact.

John S. Watts, for appellants.

No. 215.—*Bailey* vs. *The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit for Missouri.—This was a bill filed by Bailey as owner of 800 shares of the preferred stock of the company to enjoin it from paying a dividend upon its common stock, his claim being that in addition to seven per cent. on his preferred stock, he was entitled by an agreement with the company to share equally in the dividend with the common stock in the net earnings of the road. The court, however, found that by a true construction of the agreement he was only entitled to share in any surplus beyond $7 per share, which may be divided upon both classes of stock at the end of the year, and his bill was dismissed. The only question presented here is, which of the two positions is correct, and this is to be determined by a construction of the indenture entered into by the parties. The appellant insists that the very words of the instrument asserts his claim.

Glover & Shepley for appellants; James Carr for appellee.

No. 219.—*Averill, Collector, &c.*, vs. *Smith.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action of trespass against the Collector for seizing, as forfeited to the United States for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, a quantity of whisky belonging to Smith. The judgment below was in favor of the claimant, that there had been no violation, but the Court adjudged that there was probable cause for the seizure. The property was not restored, nor was ever any demand made upon the Collector for its return until the bringing of this suit. Under such circumstances the Government contends that trespass will not lie; mere detention is not sufficient. The goods being in the custody of the law, the officer is under no legal obligation to redeliver them. It is for the owner to take means to repossess himself of his property. The certificate of probable cause, it is said, given by the District Judge showed that the seizure was lawful, and throws the burden of proof on the claimant.

The Attorney-General and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government. M. W. Cooke for defendant in error.

No. 227.—*The United States* vs. *Henry.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a petition for pay as acting lieutenant in the army, under the joint resolution of July 26, 1866. The court found that the claimant, under a proper military commission from the Governor of Ohio, discharged the duties and suffered the risks and responsibilities of a commissioned officer in actual military service, pursuant to the orders of his regimental commander; and held that, having performed these services, he should recover pay for them, notwithstanding the company to which he was attached was below the minimum required by the War Department. It is here urged that on the facts found he was not entitled to recover, his company having been below the minimum, and it is said that the act of 1866 did not, according to the language of the act of July, 1870, referring to it, apply to a case where there could be no lawful muster, as in this case—his company being reduced below the requisite standard.

Assistant Attorney-General Hill for Government. Chipman & Hosmer for claimant.

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A BOY, AGE SIXTEEN, WISHES A place in a broker's office or wholesale [illegible]. Address G. E. BOND, Box No. 535 Post-office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS his duties, having lived in England for several years; has City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; four years with last employer; can furnish the very best of City reference as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address P. N., Box No. 255 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom, in a first-class establishment; can refer to some of the best families in the City. Call or address Scotchman, No. 225 East 34th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; first-class coachman and gardener; wife will do chamber-work and waiting; is tidy; first-class reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address C. Tompson, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; excellent, stylish groom, careful City driver; strictly temperate; six years' first-class City references. Call on or address T. R., No. 40 West 38th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business in all its branches; has fifteen years' reference from first-class families in town. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS coachman; can give the best references as to capability from my last place; eight years. Address M. J. Johnson, No. 141 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; best City reference. Call or address private stable, No. 123 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. K., No. 124 West 48th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT; first-class City reference. Address Robert Klein, Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th-av.

FARMER OR PLAIN GARDENER.—By a north of Ireland Protestant man, married, no children; is experienced in both farming and gardening; capable of acting as foreman if required, having held that position the past two years, and has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 182 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH farmer, not afraid of work; has fine boys and girls; wife a good dairy woman; good references. Apply at NORTON'S, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GERman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care of green-house and graperies; will be found a sober, steady man on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; MARRIED; NO children; understands kitchen and flower garden and greenhouse; is temperate. Address W. A., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN who has had three years' experience in this country in fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. S., No. 67 Nassau-st.

PORTER.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as porter in a store. Address H. W., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of intelligence and ability, thirty years old; has had ten years' experience in business. Address M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Address Frenchman, Box No. 50 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man (English) in a private family; good City references. Address W. S., Box No. 29 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER would like to go with a family to Newport. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; two years' references. Address or apply at present employer's, W. E., No. 16 East 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED cook; none but those having best testimonials as to character and capacity need apply. Call at No. 36 West 31st-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN OUR SHAWL and Suit Department. Apply to C. A. MAYNARD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF REAL LACES, IMITN. LACES, EMBRD. TRIMMINGS, MACHINE TRIMMINGS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. Established in 1819.

No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., } NEW-YORK.

Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, BROOKLYN.

No. 40 North 8th-st., PHILADELPHIA.

DYE, CLEANSE, and REFINISH every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARMENTS and PIECE GOODS; also, CLEANSE WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAINS, and CARPETS in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices.

18½ CENTS—FINE WHITE MATTINGS—Fancy, red, check, and cour mattings in great variety; cheviot shirtings, cloths, burlaps, canvas, fancy plush robes, &c.

A. LESTER & CO., No. 163 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and orchestra. Matinée at 2.—LA PERICHOLE.—Mlle. Aimée, M. Achard.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.—Miss Fanny Cross, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mrs. John Wood.—Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—LORD DUNDREARY, &c.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. [illegible], Mr. G. W. Lovel, Miss Fanny Deane.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

MIRROR GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, Burnham Variety troupe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND [illegible]—Afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU.—Miss [illegible]. Matinée at 1½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2.—CONCERT.—Messrs. Rubinstein, Thomas, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2.—READINGS by Miss Scott-Siddons.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—EXHIBITION of Mad'lle Ryer's Silvercion. Matinée at 2.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION of Paintings and Sculpture.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF Paintings.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The SUNDAY TIMES, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE DAILY WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the clup.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the subscription.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year in advance, at the lowest rates.

Money orders are favorable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and when neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Institute of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

In common with all its contemporaries THE TIMES has been in the habit of publishing advertisements of the "Royal Havana" and other lottery schemes. We admit that the character of such announcements has hardly received from us the attention which should have been bestowed upon it. Of late there has been sent us by correspondents a number of remonstrances in regard to the advertisements in question, of which the following may serve as a sample:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose a communication taken from a country paper published in the State of New-Jersey. In it occurs the following passage: "Looking over the advertising columns of THE TIMES there may be found every day a class of notices that are in direct violation of law, and which, by the support and countenance given to them by such a paper as THE NEW-YORK TIMES, lead many persons, particularly young men, into the temptation of buying lottery tickets and policy shares, and pandering to that depraved desire to get money without working for or earning it, that fills our prisons with thieves and our cities with a large dishonest population." I feel constrained to call your serious attention to this matter. The noble course you have taken against corruption, and the important service you have rendered in breaking up the system of whitewash plundering in our City, entitles you to the thanks of the entire community, and if you would close your columns to these lottery and gift enterprise advertisements we could place THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the hands of our wives and children as a newspaper entirely above reproach, and thoroughly consistent in its copy and conduct. Will you not, for the good cause of public morality and the welfare of the young men of our City, give this matter the serious consideration it demands? J.

In reply to this and similar communications, we have to state that the matter has received consideration, and that we have decided to close our columns once and for all against this class of advertisements. In future, therefore, readers of THE TIMES may rest assured that in this, as in other respects, we shall present them with a newspaper entirely above reproach, and thoroughly consistent in its career and conduct.

Mr. J. B. HAWLEY, of Illinois, and Mr. G. W. HAZELTINE, of Wisconsin, give their back pay to the Treasury, where it belongs. Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, does the same. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, distributes his to the county treasuries of his district, in proportion to the population of each district. He thinks that, "in theory, each district pays its own member," which shows that he knows very little about the theory of the Constitution on this subject. He also thinks that if he sends the money to the Treasury, it would "always be a tempting subject for a claim." Very likely. He ought to know. We may add that Gen. SUMNER has received from an Iowa member, who does not wish his name made public, a package of bonds equal in amount to the sum to be obtained from the Government on account of extra pay.

In the conviction and sentence of JNO. SCHEFFLER, the wife-murderer, the people of New-York have another proof that there has been a revolution in the administration of criminal law in our City. The prisoner was defended with great pertinacity and ingenuity by one of the most experienced lawyers in that line; but the prosecution was energetic and uncompromising. A verdict of murder in the second degree was promptly rendered, and immediately followed by a sentence to State Prison for life.

The Government at Washington has not yet proceeded further than the stage of inquiry with reference to the Louisiana matter. The District-Attorney at New-Orleans has been instructed to collect all the evidence he can in the matter of the negro massacre in Grant Parish, and to see if the laws of the United States have been violated. It is probable that, if any further disturbance takes place, Gov. KELLOGG will have to call for the aid of the United States Government, which will undoubtedly be given him. Meanwhile, official reports confirm the horrible details reported by our New-Orleans correspondent.

Mr. Adams on Mr. Seward.

Mr. ADAMS' eulogy of Mr. SEWARD is certainly a valuable contribution to the history of the period of Mr. SEWARD's life, and a noble tribute to a great man. It betrays the warm and delicate sympathy which existed between the two men; but it also shows the impartiality of a mind accustomed to dwell on great subjects, and the independence of one who values his fidelity to truth above all else. The most striking characteristic of the production is the sadness which pervades it—arising not so much from sorrow for the death of a friend, as from the contemplation of the fact that the great statesman passed to his grave without the reward of his countrymen's love and gratitude in the measure that these had been deserved. On Mr. ADAMS once before, in his address before the Historical Society of this City, in 1870, had fallen the task of explaining the unappreciated value of some of Mr. SEWARD's services. Yesterday he set for himself, as one of his main objects, to show the inestimable character of the work performed by the Secretary of State during the rebellion.

Mr. ADAMS did not fail, however, to do justice to Mr. SEWARD's career previous to the war, and it will be particularly gratifying to those who took part or interest in those earlier struggles to have so clearly described the remarkable share which Mr. SEWARD had in them. Had Mr. SEWARD been an agitator, and not a politician as well, he would have shone far more conspicuously than he did, and, we believe, far more so than any who were chiefly agitators. His eloquence, when aroused, was unfailing and singularly effective. His courage was unbounded. His perseverance and firmness under embarrassment or reverse, were equal to any emergency. His conception of the moral forces involved in the conflict with slavery was clear and elevated. Had he found it in his heart to wage an offensive war on slavery, before the people and in the National Legislature, leaving to others to guide the sentiments he aroused, and pursuing only the aims and the fame of the thinker and the orator, the figure he would have presented to his contemporaries would have been a much more impressive one. Had he sought the reputation which, for instance, Mr. SUMNER enjoys, and we refer to Mr. SUMNER with perfect respect, we do not believe that Mr. SUMNER could have approached him.

Or had Mr. SEWARD been a politician alone, he might have won distinction that never was accorded him. This course was more impossible to him than the other. He could not, and he never did, devote his rare power of leadership to his own aggrandizement. If he persuaded, it was to the advancement of a great cause. If he planned, it was that he might bring principles to bear their legitimate fruit. In all the stations he occupied, he was a man of patient and energetic action; but he toiled toward a high end, and those who knew him best knew how unsullied he kept his devotion to freedom, how pure and strong was his love for the ideas he had espoused.

Mr. ADAMS describes, with an earnestness akin to fervor, the manner in which Mr. SEWARD took the failure of the Chicago Convention of 1860 to nominate him for the Presidency. It was but the beginning of that unselfish surrender of himself to the good of his country, of which his life thereafter was a continual example. It is the merest truth—which any one familiar with the time will recognize—to say that Mr. SEWARD elected Mr. LINCOLN in 1860. The nomination awakened, and could awaken, none of the moral enthusiasm of the country. It is hard work now to get back of the feeling developed for Mr. LINCOLN during the war, and intensified by his tragic death, and picture to ourselves what the popular idea of Mr. LINCOLN was in 1860. As a matter of fact, it may be said the country had no tangible idea concerning him. A very large part of the Republican Party believed his nomination to have come from a fatal indifference to principle, and to be a dangerous and disquieting concession to the barren temporizing against which the Republicanism of that day was a protest and a revolt. When, therefore, Mr. SEWARD threw himself without reserve into the struggle for Mr. LINCOLN's election; when he journeyed through the North-west, pledging the section he represented to cordial unity with the section from which Mr. LINCOLN came; especially when he raised on every occasion the standard of uncompromising principle, and committed the whole party to his lofty ideal, he forced his friends and followers into line. A more important service never was rendered more generously or more effectively.

Mr. ADAMS speaks with great frankness of the relations between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN. He does not hesitate to declare in the plainest language the existence of an understanding between them, voluntarily established by the former, amounting to a total abandonment of political aspirations on his part.

"The effect of this act of self-abnegation," says Mr. ADAMS, "was soon apparent in the steady subsequent union of the parties. Thus it happened that Mr. SEWARD voluntarily dismissed forever the noblest dreams of an ambition he had the clearest right to indulge, in exchange for a more solid power to direct affairs for the benefit of the nation, through the name of another, who should yet appear in all later time to reap the honors due chiefly to his labors."

This statement reveals in a peculiar manner a prominent trait of Mr. SEWARD's character, and one but seldom recognized in his life-time. He was so indomitable in the energy with which he pursued his aims, that observers could hardly believe the energy could be disinterested. Yet it was so far oftener than otherwise, and the fact Mr. ADAMS has disclosed is proof that Mr. SEWARD was as determined in putting aside his own ambition, when he believed it stood in the way of the cause he had adopted, as he was in removing any other obstacle. Mr. ADAMS' address will, we trust, be appreciated by the people of the whole country, to whom, in reality, it is directed. It brings out plainly the best side of a great man, whom it was peculiarly difficult to know at his best when he was with us. In this it not only does acceptable justice, but it tends to elevate the standard by which the public judges of its servants. What higher service, on such an occasion, could any one perform?

The Decision on the Loss of the Atlantic.

Collector MACDONALD, of Halifax, assisted by Capts. SCOTT and MACKENZIE, has reached a decision in regard to the loss of the White Star steam-ship *Atlantic*. The opening passages of this document are needlessly rhetorical, and were evidently written under the impression that an almost unparalleled disaster required the expenditure of as many adjectives as the court could command to adequately characterize it. The summary of the evidence is clear and business-like. The decision arrived at is, judged by the evidence on which it is based, ridiculously inadequate to meet the case. The points which the Halifax tribunal find clearly proven are these:

I. The *Atlantic* was put to sea with a dangerously insufficient supply of coal. The vessel took on board at Liverpool an allowance of coal amounting to 967 tons. Of this quantity eighty tons were consumed before leaving port. The available supply for the voyage was thus reduced to 887 tons. Had this been the best quality of Welsh coal, usually supplied by the Company, it was merely sufficient for a trifle over fourteen days' consumption. As it was composed partly of Welsh and partly of an inferior quality of English coal, it was barely sufficient for thirteen days' consumption. In other words, the *Atlantic* consumed from fifty-five to sixty tons per day of Welsh coal, while of the mixed quality her consumption was seventy tons per day. When the vessel was within 480 miles of Sandy Hook, and therefore within, under the most favorable circumstances, forty-eight hours from New-York, she had only forty-two hours' supply of coal. But the circumstances were the reverse of favorable, and the decision to put into Halifax, distant 170 miles, for a fresh supply of coal, was accordingly forced upon the Captain of the *Atlantic*. His order to alter the course of the vessel was, therefore, the only thing left for him to do. For what followed ISMAY, IMRIE & Co., of Liverpool, must be held primarily responsible. They knew when they shipped the mixed coals that the supply could only be sufficient for a thirteen days' passage, and to run such a risk in the stormiest month of the year was simply a great crime.

II. From the time the ship's course was altered, till the time she struck, her management was glaringly defective. The question of whether Capt. WILLIAMS made sufficient allowance for the westerly current in determining the course of the vessel is held not to be of vital importance, because the *Atlantic* would have been run ashore at another point, even had she been on the course which her Captain supposed her to be. That is to say, even on his own calculations, Capt. WILLIAMS ought to have known that at 8 A. M., on the morning of Tuesday, April 1, the *Atlantic* would be close upon the coast of Nova Scotia, and, as she was then steered, would be running directly on the land. A more crushing charge against the competency and good judgment of the Captain could hardly be imagined, than the fact that he made no provision against this palpable certainty.

III. Capt. WILLIAMS blundered grossly in estimating the ship's position at midnight on Monday. His calculations were based on data which he must have known to be highly uncertain, yet his conduct in going below for three hours was calculated to create the impression on the minds of his officers that there was no necessity for extra vigilance. Among the officers of all grades there was a striking absence of the most ordinary care and watchfulness. Sambro Light ought to have been seen, but was not seen. A lookout ought to have been sent at intervals to the masthead, but this was not done. Most vital precaution of all, the lead ought to have been frequently used, but this was also entirely neglected, though the ship was in soundings eight hours before she struck, and though the soundings are so accurately laid down upon the chart, that, had they been taken, the ship's position could have been ascertained beyond all doubt, and her safety guaranteed accordingly. This is a neglect, as the decision puts it, "for which there can be positively no excuse."

After an absolutely overwhelming citation of proofs of culpable negligence, it sounds like a most ridiculous anti-climax to quote the "mitigated penalty" imposed upon Capt. WILLIAMS by the Halifax tribunal. "Suspension of certificate for two years!" And is this all that can be done in the way of just punishment upon a man who is jointly responsible for the loss of 550 human lives? We have never been disposed to treat Capt. WILLIAMS more harshly than the evidence would warrant, but we see in the conclusions come to under this investigation a deliberate encouragement to recklessness, negligence, and incompetency on the part of the Captains of passenger ships. Let us now see what the British Board of Trade has to say, first about the gross culpability of ISMAY, IMRIE & Co., and next about the criminal negligence of Capt. WILLIAMS and his officers. If they indorse this whitewashing verdict, there will be furnished a very strong argument in favor of steamers which are run under a different jurisdiction than that of the British Government.

"Hoist with His Own Petard."

Whatever discoveries have been made in the region of self-love, there remain many unexplored territories there. So wrote the mocking cynic whom BYRON calls "Nature's sternest painter, but the best;" and experience forever approves the saying. The wonderful ingenuity with which women will often suggest, without, perhaps, directly affirming, that uninvited attentions are paid them by the other sex, and the laborious art with which common-place men talk familiarly or slightingly of their superiors, are among every-day and transparent illustrations of self-love which are familiar to all, and so are worth no special study. These are of the "discoveries" that "have been made." It is the "unexplored territories" that promise to the investigator most amusement and profit. Our readers may recall a curious case in point, of which we gave an account some months ago. A young girl professed that she was persecuted by a certain mysterious suitor, who was ever and anon bursting upon her with threats and protestations, just as *Carwin* pursued *Therese*, in that delicious melodrama, "The Orphan of Geneva." This Dark Being had never been seen by any one else; but, half-lover, half-bravo, he continually turned up in the path of his divinity, as she passed through the woods, or visited the glimpses of the moon after nightfall, to draw water at the well. One day the divinity came in bleeding, her weird admirer, for no reason in particular, having assaulted her, as she said, with a carving-knife. In the end, detectives were set at work, unknown to the girl, and the most thorough investigation was made. It then became clear that the whole tale—extending, and adhered to, through years, and embellished with letters, love-tokens, mystic warnings, and midnight impreeations—was a pure fabrication. This imaginative and morbid young lady—tired, no doubt, of not having a real lover—determined to evolve one out of the depths of her own inner consciousness; and the product was a story that kept a whole rural neighborhood in hot water for many months before its falsity was detected.

A fresh, and even more remarkable case, comes to us from England. In the town of Oldham lives one JOHN BUTLER, who carries on the unromantic business of a pawnbroker. Perhaps, in truth, it was the lack of romance in his calling that led Mr. BUTLER into the picturesque scrape that has now involved him. For some years he has been in the habit, poor man, of receiving threatening letters from anonymous sources. Unknown foes lurked for him, it would appear, at every step. Now for one reason, now for another, the swift spilling of his blood alone would appease the wrath of his hidden enemies. One day, eight years ago, he came home wounded—like the lover-haunted maid just described. The stiletto of the assassin had been at work, and only by a hair's breadth missed the life of the quarry. After this, missives of deep and deadly portent were more numerous than ever. BUTLER stalked majestically abroad, the object of universal attention and condolence. A man who, so to say, slept on a volcano, who moved and had his being perpetually on the dangerous edge of things, could not fail to be an object of admiring curiosity. But even the wild joys of such a life were insufficient, or rather, perhaps, they palled with repetition. Hence, there followed, by way of climax, what can only be fitly described as a stroke of genius. Some three weeks ago BUTLER received by post a key, with a note running as follows: "The key to the mystery; open it, and you will know your enemy. Yours, Nobody." A week after a box, wrapped in brown paper, was found attached by a string to the handle of Mr. BUTLER's door. This was brought into the house, and BUTLER, on his return home, proceeded, in the presence of several persons, to examine it. He observed that the box explained the key, and that the two, no doubt, fitted each other. The lock easily slipped, but the cover remained firm. Two or three tried, and failed to open it. Then Mr. BUTLER took hold, and, placing the box carefully with the lid from him, gave a smart pull. A tremendous explosion followed, which threw everybody down, but happily did no other mischief. BUTLER was found lying solemnly on his back contemplating the ceiling. The box was, in fact, a small "infernal machine," and, as the reader will have anticipated, the engineer was literally "hoist with his own petard." The police came in and searched the house, when they found wire, catgut, and paper concealed in BUTLER's room, exactly corresponding to what was also found in the box. They likewise found drafts, in BUTLER's handwriting, of further menacing epistles addressed to himself. These facts were kept secret from BUTLER for a space, and his astounding hypocrisy was exemplified in a letter written by him to a friend between the times of his detection and accusation. In this letter he says: "We have not as yet any clue to the mystery; but, whatever the result of the inquiry may be, I have placed my whole trust and confidence in the Lord, who alone is able to deliver me, and whose mercy endureth forever."

As Cassio says, this is a more exquisite song than the other. It certainly presents an attractive theme for psychological investigation. Whether BUTLER's remarkable proceedings were inspired by pure vanity expressed in an insatiable craving for notoriety, or whether he sought to draw custom to his pawnbroker's shop, is open to doubt. The waggish comedians who play each other practical jokes for the sake of getting gratuitous advertising, have method in their madness, and so, perhaps, had BUTLER. In any case, his conduct affords a new and singular phase of the egotism and freakishness of human nature, not untinged with melancholy, indeed, but as certainly not without either humor or instructiveness.

Mr. Scovel's Manhood.

A week or two since, Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL engaged in a little argument with two New-Jersey Assemblymen in the lobby of the House. One of these Assemblymen, Mr. COLE, was speedily punched into a sense of the error of his ways by the convincing fist of SCOVEL, but his colleague, Mr. CARSE, who subsequently took part in the discussion, is reported to have thrown SCOVEL down, and from the safe position of a seat upon his opponent's stomach, to have continued the debate until SCOVEL was ready to modify his original views of the easy malleability of all New-Jersey Assemblymen. And now comes Mr. SCOVEL with a letter, in his own defense, which is published in another column, from which it appears that he regards THE TIMES' account of the matter as an injustice to himself. In what this fancied injustice consists it is not easy to perceive. Mr. SCOVEL does not deny that he pummeled COLE, or that he was subsequently sat upon and pummeled at much length by CARSE. He merely claims that he did not begin either fight, and that he is one of the most peaceable of men. "By education and inclination," remarks Mr. SCOVEL, "I am a Presbyterian, fed on the *Shorter Catechism*, and early learned in the ten commandments." Has any one asserted the contrary? THE TIMES, at all events, has not cast any suspicion upon the soundness of his Presbyterianism, by charging him with having fought Mr. COLE with Methodist enthusiasm, or with having received the blows of Mr. CARSE with Unitarian coolness. That the *Shorter Catechism*, contains rules for the regulation of rough-and-tumble fights—as Mr. SCOVEL seems to imply—we were not previously aware, but nevertheless THE TIMES has not alleged that those rules, or the rules of the modern prize-ring, were in any way violated by Mr. SCOVEL. That gentleman has needlessly permitted himself to feel aggrieved at a simple and unprejudiced statement of facts. There is no danger that the public will do him injustice if it be true, as he asserts, that his private manhood "springs eternal in the human heart." It is true that this phenomenon has not hitherto been generally known. At all events, few persons outside of New-Jersey have felt Mr. SCOVEL's personal manhood perpetually springing in their individual hearts. It would be rash, however, to make any positive assertions as to the condition of the average New-Jersey heart. Very probably Mr. SCOVEL's manhood does conduct itself in the singular manner mentioned by him, so far as the hearts of his fellow Jerseymen are concerned; and if so, he may be sure that no suspicions of his want of faith in Presbyterian doctrines, or of his lack of education in all the mysteries of the *Shorter Catechism*, will find place in hearts so curiously tenanted.

University Rowing.

It is worthy of note at a time when collegiate rowing has in this country reached its highest degree of popularity and favor, that in England the great University race is threatened with extinction after this year. At least it is rumored that the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge have mooted the question of withdrawing from the two crews the indulgences hitherto accorded them during training time—a course of action which would probably have the effect of putting a stop to the races. It has been determined, we are told, by these "grave and reverend seigners" that the disproportionate honor and publicity given to success in athletic pastimes, as compared with more strictly scholastic pursuits, react injuriously against the proper cultivation of the latter. There is said, moreover, to be a growing sentiment against the race on account of the heavy betting to which it gives rise, and in which members of the universities are always largely involved. Worse still than the extravagance thus fostered is the temptation to that disreputable "jockeying," with which almost all field sports are infected, and from which it has been the singular merit of the University race hitherto to be free. But this honorable singularity it is, apparently, to boast not much longer. Last year and this attempts were made to cripple the Cambridge boat, and though, of course, no shadow of suspicion attaches to their opponents, it is easy to see that even an attempt of this kind must detract from the prestige, and what may be called the aroma, of the contest.

All these objections are entitled to weight, and will, of course, receive proper consideration. Yet, granting them all the force possible, we should still be sorry to see them operate to the discontinuance of the race. Of course, the primary object for which young men go to the universities is to receive instruction in polite learning, or, rather, to acquire that sort of mental discipline which is the essential basis of every sound education. Now, there is little doubt that this object is to some extent interfered with by the necessities of training. But it should also be borne in mind that, in the very worst aspect of the case, the students who lose their time are but a very small fraction of the entire number, and are, moreover, such as, in the absence of a race, would be quite as likely to find other ways of losing their time much less profitable to themselves, perhaps, or the university. The good they do is not in developing their own physical powers to the highest degree of perfection—though, rightly considered, there is no slight good in that—but in keeping alive the taste for physical improvement among their fellows, especially among the reading men, who would be apt to forget it. As to the disproportion of honor, that is a necessary consequence of the increased publicity, which alone gives the rowing champions their stimulus and reward. A race rowed without spectators would speedily have few candidates for its hardships and its glories. Nor is the publicity in any way undesirable or objectionable. If the thing be a proper thing to do, and the triumph one to be coveted by the young men of a nation, it is naturally under the eyes of their countrymen, and, still more, of their countrywomen, that they shall desire to achieve it.

The betting, of course, is to be deprecated, but that is, and always will be, an inevitable concomitant of every such contest among a civilized people. Doubtless, if we only knew of it, many a *drachma* changed hands on the result of the Olympic *stadia*. To make it a reason for discontinuing the races is to confound the relations of cause and effect. Here we should be especially solicitous about the fate of the English University race, on account of the influence it would be likely to have on the existence of rowing in our own colleges, whose Faculties have seldom given it more than a reluctant toleration. Yet we esteem it, within the limits which it is not likely to pass, an exercise whose benefits, both immediate and indirect, far surpass its disadvantages, and we should be sorry to see the young men of Harvard, or Yale, or Amherst, or Dartmouth, taught to neglect it.

MINOR TOPICS.

Many people believe that the administration of the English postal service is perfect, and that it is a standing proof of the safety of trusting the telegraph lines to our own department. But it comes out, according to the *Economist*, that "the Post-office officials have expended (within a year) $3,280,000 of the public money, which they had no right to expend," and "that they do not know within $500,000 or $1,000,000 from what source they obtained the money. All they know is, that they have large sums of other people's money on two accounts—the deposits of the savings banks and the moneys in transmission by means of money orders, and that out of one or other of these funds (both of which belong to other people) they have paid the sums they required. They cannot say whose money they have purloined, but they are clear and distinct that they have purloined some one's." Certainly this is not a showing that need tempt our people to lead our own officials with extraordinary responsibilities.

We have no fears for the safety of Sir SAMUEL BAKER. He is not the sort of man to be easily killed, either by negroes or Turks. He has had too wide an experience of each race to relax for a moment his vigilance, or to permit himself to be taken by surprise. He is at the head of at least 600 Egyptian soldiers, and that force would render him safe against any quantity of negroes and slave-traders, unless his own men should mutiny. This, it is safe to assume, they have not done, both because BAKER is not a man to be mutinied against, and because the mutineers would dread the punishment which would await them on their return to Egypt. There does not seem to be any good authority for the story of BAKER's death, and it bears a suspicious resemblance to the similar tales which have so often been told of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. BAKER is safe enough, and by this time his fleet is probably afloat in the Albert N'yanza.

Mr. SPARKS, the agent of the White Star line, asserts that the steamers of that line, in respect of their models, are "perfect sea-boats." In making this assertion, he is, of course, saying what he believes to be true. It therefore follows that Mr. SPARKS is not a sailor, and hence is not a safe judge of the sea-going qualifications of the ships of the model of the *Atlantic*. He ought, however, to be able to comprehend that a ship of 40 feet beam and 430 feet in length can be broken in two more easily than a ship of the same width but of, say 380 or 300 feet in length. As to the propriety of representing the White Star steamers as "perfect sea-boats," let Mr. SPARKS ask any sailor, who does not occupy and is not seeking a berth on one of his ships, whether he would like to heave such a ship to in a gale of wind, and whether it would be possible to heave her to under sail alone, in case of injury to the machinery. Every sailor knows that there is danger in giving great length, without corresponding breadth of beam, to any ship, and the public will also be convinced of the fact, when one of the White Star ships founders in a gale.

A Hartford paper calls attention to a new invention in railway car brakes, invented by Mr. WILLIAM KIMBALL, of Woburn, Mass. It is thus described:

"This is the adaptation of the most simple and effective of the mechanical powers, the screw. A shaft of wrought iron is placed under the entire length of the car, and with this, placed opposite the brake to each wheel, a screw is connected by an endless chain. A brake-wheel on the platform, revolving vertically, enables the brakeman to bring an immense power to bear instantly, and, by a gentle movement, causing no jerk; arresting the rotary motion of the wheels, it is claimed, before they can make two revolutions. The same brake is said to be equally applicable to the driving-wheels of a locomotive, putting it in the power of the engineer, in a sudden emergency, to shut off steam with one hand and apply the brake with the other. It is made entirely of wrought iron; is very simple in construction, inexpensive, not liable to get out of repair, speedy, sure, and effective in working; such are the advantages claimed for this new brake."

The inventor is said to be willing to pay all the expense of a trial. It ought to be afforded him. The best of our car-brakes are far from perfect. The patent ones are somewhat complicated. The ordinary brake is simply useless in case of accident, when most needed. Efficient brakes, and platforms that will resist all the force of collisions—and there are such—would prevent fatal results from nearly two-thirds of the accidents which occur.

The case of one NEIL O'DONNELL, a cooper, of Jersey City, will be found of considerable interest to those who take possession of the sidewalks in the crowded thoroughfares of this City, to the extreme peril and annoyance of pedestrians. O'DONNELL, it appears, has thought proper to hold in contempt an ordinance of the Jersey City Common Council, which provides that a fine of $50 may be imposed for each day that a sidewalk obstruction is maintained, after notice to remove has been served. He was allowed, in this way, to run up a bill of $5,000, and upon a refusal to pay the amount, was arrested and held in $5,000 bail to answer. The Jersey City authorities, of course, may be demanded upon to punish O'DONNELL according to his deserts. Under the new charter it is possible that we shall have an ordinance made, of an equally stringent character, and that the police will be instructed to enforce it pretty vigorously.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS AND FESTIVAL WEEK.

Now that the preparations for Festival Week, at Steinway Hall, are in such an advanced state, the most exacting lover of music must admit that the affair promises to be a fit commemoration of Mr. Theodore Thomas' labors this season, during which the aim of that thorough musician has been higher and his share of production larger than in any previous year. For the series of entertainments to be attended on and after Tuesday next, the services of the principal artists in the country have been secured. We have advertised already for the announcements, but how that these can be remembered so that a full view of the details of the programmes may be gotten, a recapitulation of early notice is permitted us. The festival will open with Beethoven, and close with that most majestic of instrumental compositions, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Two intermediate concerts—occurring respectively Friday evening and Saturday afternoon—are to supply works of a kindred order, but not of an inferior quality. These two public rehearsals will be given (on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at 1 o'clock) will prove agreeable news to many suburban residents, as well as to City *dilettanti*, who may wish to attend both preliminary and evening performances. For the choral work during the week, the Handel and Haydn Society has been tempted to come from Boston. The strength of this time-honored organization is fully five hundred voices, and all the members are practiced singers and perfectly familiar with the works assigned them for recital. These are to include "Elijah," the "Hymn of Praise," (given in fact,) portions of "Israel in Egypt," and the Ninth Symphony. This, we believe, will be the first hearing in New-York of the grand double chorus in "Israel in Egypt," by rendering which the Boston chorus has won great repute. The two miscellaneous concert programmes are rich in selections as well as in artists. Among the performers are Messrs. Rubinstein, S. B. Mills, Wm. Mason, and Wieniawski. The pianists are to play the Bach Concerto in D minor, for three pianos and string orchestra, at the Friday night concert; and on the same occasion we shall become acquainted with Wagner's newly-scored "Introduction and Bacchanale" for "Tannhäuser." In the engagement of solo singers, the same liberality has been shown—the assemblage of vocalists for the oratorio and concert work comprising the following names: Sopranos, Mrs. J. Houston West and Mrs. H. M. Smith; contralto, Miss Annie Louise Cary; tenor, Mr. Nelson Varley, (his first appearance here); baritone, Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen; basso, Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Concerning Mr. Varley, very encouraging reports come from Europe, where his merits seem to have been frequently tested. Anticipation is lively with regard to the closing Symphony concert, for with Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and the Handel and Haydn Society, we should be insured a Beethoven night beyond compare. Mr. Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, will conduct the oratorio recitals, and Mr. J. B. Long will preside at the organ. When we add that "Elijah" will be sung in Brooklyn, at the Academy, on Thursday evening, we shall have rounded off this final abstract of the incidents of the festival, which, under the genial influence of the weather we have a right to expect, can hardly fail to be enjoyed by overflowing audiences.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and her company appeared at the Academy of Music last evening, in "Les Cent Vierges," and entertained very agreeably an assemblage numerous and brilliant. The opera and its recital have been dealt with quite recently, and need no fresh critique. The one brief series of representations ends with to-day's matinée recital of "La Périchole."

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS CONCERTS.

Another "final farewell" matinée, with Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and Mr. Thomas' orchestra, may be attended at Steinway Hall to-day. The programme—an admirable one—has already appeared in these columns. Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski having bidden ready by to the public at Steinway Hall this afternoon, will continue their leave-taking at the Academy of Music this evening. They will further tarry for a matinée at Steinway Hall, which will commence at 12½ o'clock on Monday next, and will be with us again on Friday evening next.

Dramatic.

MR. FECHTER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The sale of seats for Mr. Fechter's performances at the Grand Opera was continued on Thursday, and was so large as to place the success of Mr. Daly's venture almost beyond doubt. Mr. Fechter's representations will begin on Monday next.

WASHINGTON.

Pardee and Sutton's Lamb Chance — A Long Bill of Indictments.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—"Rev. J. Hale Barney," it appears, succeeded in abstracting $10 from the pocket of the Postmaster at Binghamton, N. Y., and said Postmaster is here to give testimony at the examination. "Barney," or more properly Pardee and Sutton, are still detained in jail, and the examination is postponed for a day or two. There will be several charges brought against them. They have, for instance, been obtaining money under fraudulent pretense. They or somebody have forged Gen. Babcock's signature to the circular that was sent out. They have used the United States mails to aid them in perpetrating a fraud. For each of these offenses there are special penalties. The papers have not yet been fully prepared. Postmasters and others who are known to have responded to the circular by sending money have been summoned by telegraph as witnesses. In the meantime letters are daily arriving at the Post-office addressed to "Rev. J. Hale Barney." They are turned over to the Postmaster-General, who will produce them in court when the preliminary examination takes place.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TAX SUIT.

The Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the order granting the motion of the Central Pacific Railway Company to dismiss its writ of error in the California tax case, held to-day that where there was no counter-claim in the case, the right of the plaintiff in error to dismiss his writ before a final determination is absolute, and may be exerted ex parte without notice to the defendant in error, and that the omission of the latter so oppose the dismissal does not prejudice his right in the matter in controversy.

PATENTS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day granted an extension of the two patents of Samuel B. Sexton, of Baltimore, Md., for base-burner stoves, upon Mr. Sexton's filing a disclaimer to several of the principal features of the invention. The Commissioner also granted an extension of the patent of Joseph E. Stanwood, of Malden, Mass., for gas-pipe cutters.

A PENSION-OFFICE BURNED.

Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has received a telegram announcing the destruction of the Pension-office at Indianapolis, Ind., by a fire, early this morning, and informing him that all the official books and papers have been saved.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The War Department, in a general order, calls attention to paragraph 992, revised regulations for the army of 1873, and a strict compliance therewith is enjoined:

Paragraph 992. Whenever the same court-martial tries more prisoners than one, and they are arraigned on separate and distinct charges, the court is to be sworn at the commencement of each trial, and the proceedings in each case will be made up separately. It is not considered a compliance with this regulation to call several prisoners into court at the same time, and swear the members of the court once before them all.

MR. CREBS' NAME IN THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Representative Crebs, of Illinois, has returned to the Treasury the sum of $2,320 46, the amount of his extra pay. Mr. Crebs says: "As I persistently opposed the passage of the bill for increase of pay, I cannot conscientiously accept the money."

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

Decision of the Halifax Commission—Careless Duties, Brave After the Wreck—Capt. Williams Suspended.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—The Commissioner convened his court of inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the following decision was rendered:

REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

The wreck of the steam-ship Atlantic, and the loss of life unhappily attending it, into the causes of which this court has been inquiring, has been one of the most frightful marine disasters of this century. A magnificent ship, one of the finest ever built, with nearly a thousand souls and a valuable cargo on board, was run at full speed upon the rocks of our coast, and in a few minutes became a total wreck, and more than 500 souls were hurried into eternity. The object of this inquiry has been to ascertain, if possible, whether this disaster, so appalling in its consequences, was one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, the result of causes beyond the power of human prudence, skill, and foresight to have prevented, or whether it arose from the want of that prudence, skill, and foresight on the part of those charged with the care and safe keeping of so much property and so many valuable lives. During the progress of this inquiry, in which I have been assisted by Capt. P. A. Scott and Capt. George A. McKenzie, every effort has been made to obtain a full statement of the facts from such of the survivors as were in a position to know any of the causes of the disaster, and the circumstances immediately attending it; but throughout the investigation the difficulty has been felt that in consequence of the total loss of all the ship's records, the witnesses have had to depend upon their memory only in stating the circumstances and data upon which the judgment to be given in the case must largely depend, and it may be, that under the excitement naturally arising from the circumstances of the case, the evidence given in some points may not have been so ample and accurate in matters of detail as it might have been had the memory been assisted by the log-book and other records of the ship.

THE VOYAGE.

From the evidence taken, it appears that the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star line, of 2,376 tons, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown the 21st of March, for New-York, commanded by Capt. James A. Williams, who held a certificate as extra master; First Officer James W. Firth, holding a certificate as master; Second Officer Mr. Metcalf, who was lost; Third Officer C. L. Brady, certificate as master; Fourth Officer John Brown, certificate as master, with a total of 811, including 35 saloon and a crew of 141 men, making a grand total on board of 957 persons, of whom 535 were believed to have been drowned. The ship seems to have had fair weather, and to have experienced no difficulty until about the 27th day of March, when she encountered a gale which continued for three days, during which she made comparatively slow progress, her speed being reported at from seven to eight knots per hour. At noon, on Monday, 31st day of March, her position was found, by observation, to be about 460 miles distant from Sandy Hook. The chief engineer reported only 127 tons of coal remaining in the bunkers, and the wind continued ahead, and the glass gave indications of unfavorable weather.

BEARING UP FOR HALIFAX SHORT OF COAL.

Capt. Williams, after consultation with his first officer and chief engineer, prudently decided not to attempt to reach New-York with so short a supply of coal, but to change his course, and bear up for Halifax. During the three preceding days the ship had been on the reduced consumption of coal, and from the fact that after this reduced consumption she was found on the eleventh day of the passage with less than forty-eight hours' supply remaining, the inference seems inevitable that she had not sufficient coal on board when sailing for a ship of her class. From the engineers we have the information that when using Welsh coals her consumption was from fifty-five to sixty tons per day. She had on board, before leaving Liverpool, a total of 967 tons, of which 80 tons were used before her voyage was commenced, leaving only fourteen days' supply had the coal been of the best quality, but the coal, instead of being the best, was a mixture of Welsh and English, of which she consumed 70 tons per day, and this gave her less than thirteen days' supply when leaving port. Had the circumstances of the passage been favorable, and no difficulties from head winds or foul weather been experienced, this quantity of coal might undoubtedly have carried the ship and her passengers safely to their port of destination, but the passage across the Atlantic, in the Winter season, without more or less of unfavorable weather is the exception and not the rule. Favorable weather during the whole Western passage, in the month of March, could not reasonably be expected, and the contingencies of a low rate of speed, resulting from head-winds and foul weather, ought to have been provided for. Under the circumstances, Capt. Williams seems to have been justified in changing his course and bearing up for Halifax.

THE RECKONING.

During the hour from the time the ship's position, by observation, was obtained, on the 31st ult., until 1 P. M. a distance of about seven miles westerly was run, which made her position, by Capt. Williams' statement, to be, at the time her course was changed, lat. 41° 39' North, lon. 63° 54' West. Assuming this position to be correct, the course steered, North 24° East, or North 52° East magnetic, should have carried her well to the eastward of Sambro had there been no current. It appears in the evidence that azimuths were obtained during the afternoon, and the bearing of the pole-star taken during the night to correct the error of the compass. If the evidence on these points is correct, and it must be remembered that these facts are given from memory only, then it is very apparent that the ship must have been set to the westward by a current of something over one knot per hour. At midnight, she was estimated by the common log, hove at intervals of two hours, to have run 122 miles, or an average of eleven miles per hour from the time her course was changed, which would place her within about forty-eight miles of Sambro.

THE FATAL BLUNDERS.

At that hour the watch was below, the ship being left in charge of the Second and Fourth Officers. Soon after midnight the Captain left the deck and retired to his chart-room, giving orders to his servant to call him at 2:40, and to the officer of the watch to call him at 3 o'clock, or sooner if they made the light, or if there was any change in the weather. During the three hours no light was seen. The Captain's servant came to call him at 2:40, as ordered, but was prevented from doing so by the Fourth Officer. It also appears that the officers left in charge did not obey the command given by Capt. Williams to awake him at 3 o'clock, for I find that he slept until awakened by the shock of the ship striking the shore at from twelve to seventeen minutes after 3 o'clock.

MARS ROCK.

The ship struck upon a rock, which, upon a visit to the locality, I found to be seventy or eighty feet in width, and distant about fifty yards from Meagher's Island. She seems to have struck nearly square on it, with her head to the northward, her bow remaining fast, but her stern immediately afterward turned eastward.

HOW THE SHIP FILLED.

In a few minutes after striking several hundreds of the passengers and crew rushed upon deck, but at that time she listed to seaward, her deck becoming nearly perpendicular, when all access to the stairways leading from the saloon and steerage was cut off, and those remaining between deck were drowned by the ship filling with water.

BRAVERY AND COOLNESS OF THE OFFICERS.

The conduct of Capt. Williams and his officers during this time of trial, after the ship struck, seems to have been all that could be demanded of men in their situation. Their efforts to save life appear to have been characterized by judgment, coolness, and bravery, but unfortunately all human efforts at such a time were of comparatively little avail. The sea washing over the ship swept away by scores the timid and the weak, and only men of strong nerve were able to save themselves by the rope communicating from the wreck to the rock, and from the rock to the shore, that had been established by some of the petty officers. The ship falling over so quickly after striking made it impossible to successfully lower any of her boats, and before assistance could reach them by boats from the fishermen residing in the locality, many of those who had succeeded in reaching the deck before the ship fell over, were swept into the sea and drowned.

CENSURE OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

I have already said that I believe the action of Capt. Williams in bearing up for Halifax at 1 P. M. on the 31st of March was prudent and justifiable, and also that his conduct and that of his officers, from the time that the ship struck, was marked by intrepidity and coolness, and a desire to do everything in their power to save the lives of those who had been intrusted to their care; but I regret that I find it impossible to speak with approval of the management of the ship from the time her course was changed, at 1 P. M. on Monday, until the time she became a wreck on the morning of Tuesday. The fact of this ship striking the land at a point twelve or thirteen miles westward of that which Capt. Williams believed the course he was steering ought to have made, is accounted for by the westerly current which usually prevails to a greater or lesser extent on the coast of Nova Scotia, and which is said to run with greater force during the months of March, April, and May than during any season of the year. Whether or not sufficient allowance was made by Capt. Williams for the current in the course that he steered does not seem to be a question of vital importance; for it is very probable that the same error as to the speed of the ship, and the lack of vigilance on the part of the officers who were on duty, which is too apparent, and the total neglect to obtain soundings, or use, the most ordinary precaution that ought to be used in approaching the coast, would have run her ashore had she been on the course that Capt. Williams supposed her to be, the distance from her point of departure at 1 P. M. on Monday to the land, had her course been correctly held, being about the same as the distance from that point of departure to the spot where she was wrecked. It seems to be impossible to account in any other way than by want of vigilance, for the fact of no lights being seen. It has been proved that Sambro Island, Chebucto, and Devil's Island Lights were all in good order on that night. Sambro Light was distinctly visible from the Devil's Island Light, a distance of about nine and a half miles, at a little before the ship struck, and when she could not have been more than seven or eight miles distant from Sambro Light. The night seems to have been fine. Capt. William states that at midnight, when he left the deck, and again when he came on deck, the stars being visible, that the light ought to have been seen, and that even the land might have been seen at two or three miles distance. Some of the men on duty have sworn that at one time during the interval, between 12 and 3 o'clock, it was very dark and some fine sleet falling, but the whole weight of the testimony goes to show that the night was one on which the light might have been seen, and ought to have been seen, some time before the disaster, if a proper and vigilant look out had been kept. A gross error must have been made in estimating the speed of the ship. From a reduced consumption of coal, and a speed of seven knots previous to her course being changed, on Monday, the consumption of coal was increased after she bore up for Sambro to her full allowance for her highest rate of speed. It is in evidence that under favorable circumstances with steam alone, the Atlantic would make from twelve to thirteen knots per hour. After bearing up at 1 P. M. on Monday, the circumstances were most favorable for obtaining her best rate of speed, the wind being free and the water smooth, yet we find that Capt. Williams estimated that she had made an average of eleven knots, an estimate which the event shows must have been inaccurate. The common log was used, and this only at intervals of two hours. The officers seem to have left the duties of heaving the log and noting the rate of speed on the log slate, to the quartermaster. From the time the ship bore up to Halifax, until she struck, she made an average of twelve knots per hour. Assuming her point of departure at 3 o'clock on Monday to have been correctly ascertained, there is no evidence of any northerly set of current to account for the distance which the ship actually ran up to midnight, and that which, estimating by the log, the Captain supposed her to have run. It is stated that sometimes a change of wind will produce a change of current for a few hours on the Lahore and Sable Island Banks at a distance off shore of from fifty to seventy miles, but it is a well-authenticated fact during the Spring months there is no continuous northerly set of currents on this coast. The fact that the body of one of the passengers of the Atlantic was picked up a few days after the wreck at a distance of twenty-five miles to the west and south, and that two trunks from the wreck were picked up at a distance of eighteen miles in the same direction, show that the current sets off shore. Bales of merchandise drifting seaward from the steam-ship Dorien, wrecked off Clam Harbor on the 3d of April, last has proved the existence of an off-shore current at that time, and we have annual confirmation of the fact of an off-shore current in the circumstance that the ice drifting from the northward around Cape Breton instead of lining our coast closely as would be the case of in-shore current prevailed, is very rarely seen in sight of our shores to the westward of Canso. So it, therefore, seems impossible to account for the error in estimating the ship's speed except on the ground of incompetency or carelessness in calculating on the part of those attending to the log. I have also to observe that the conduct of the captain in leaving the deck after midnight seems to me to have been at least imprudent, and calculated to create the impression on the minds of the officers on duty that they were not so near land as to make extra vigilance imperative. Capt. Williams states that at that time he believed himself to be forty-eight miles from land. In this belief it is now known that he must have been mistaken, and it seems to have been culpable rashness for him under the circumstances to order the ship to be run toward the land for three hours at the rate of speed without taking the precaution to guard against any possible errors in his estimation of his position, or in the event of the light, which ought to have been seen at eighteen or twenty miles distance, not becoming visible in that time. Had the very ordinary precaution been taken of sending a lookout at intervals to the mast-head, the disaster would, in human probabilities, have been prevented.

THE GRAVEST ERROR.

But the greatest, and I may say, perhaps, the fatal error, is found in the fact that the lead was never used, although the ship was in soundings for eight hours before she struck. This is a neglect of duty for which there can be positively no excuse. So accurately are the soundings laid down upon the chart that had the lead been used at proper intervals the ship's safety would have been guaranteed, even had the night been one which the lights could not possibly have been seen. It is true that the frequent use of the lead might have delayed her for a few hours in reaching port, but there was nothing to be gained in point of time in making the port before daylight, or even if there had been, these few hours of detention ought not to have been allowed to weigh against the safety of nearly 1,000 lives that were imperiled, and more than half of which have been lost by the neglect of this plainly manifest duty.

MITIGATED PENALTY IN THE CAPTAIN'S CASE.

From a careful review of all the facts of the case, I feel compelled to state my belief is that the conduct of Capt. Williams, in the management of his ship during the twelve or fourteen hours preceding the disaster, was so gravely at variance with what ought to have been the conduct of a man placed in his responsible position as to call for severe censure, and to justify me in saying that his certificate as extra master and master might be canceled; but in consideration of the praiseworthy and energetic efforts made by him to save life after the ship struck, the mitigated penalty of suspension of his certificate for two years should be imposed.

MILD PUNISHMENT IN THE FOURTH OFFICERS' CASE.

I also feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Mr. Brown, the fourth officer, in preventing the servant from calling Capt. Williams at 2:40 o'clock, as ordered, was, under the circumstances, an improper violation of the Captain's orders, and further, in the fact that he was one of the officers of the watch after 12 o'clock, he ought to have seen the light and did not see it, and ought to have seen the land and did not see it, there is an implied culpable neglect and want of vigilance, which considerations for the public safety demands should be marked by censure and moderate punishment, I therefore decide that the certificate of Fourth Officer Brown, master, should be suspended for three months.

(Signed,) E. M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

We concur in the above.

(Signed,) P. A. SCOTT.
GEO. A. McKENZIE.

More Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—Yesterday afternoon, after the steamer left Prospect, seventeen bodies were recovered, making fifty-nine for the day, and twelve were recovered to-day up to 3 o'clock. The personal baggage of the Merritt family was recovered and placed in the hands of the Custom-house authorities.

Change of Base by the Boston Boot and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Traveller, April 18.

It is understood that an important movement has been decided upon by some of the most influential boot and shoe dealers of Boston. Appreciating the necessity for a change of base, inasmuch as the owners of real estate on Pearl-street have demanded exorbitant prices for the use of their property, several consultations have been held, resulting to-day in the conclusion to remove to the Webster block, on Summer and High streets. The firms who have entered into this arrangement are those of E. & A. H. Batcheller & Co., Jenkins, Lane & Sons, Clement, Colburn & Co., Potter, White & Bailey, William Claflin & Co., Loring & Reynolds, Lee Bros. & Co., A. P. Conant & Co., Martin & Skinner. It is understood also that there are several other large shoe houses in treaty for stores in this neighborhood. This declaration takes $10,000,000 in capital away from Pearl-street and places it in a different locality. The Webster Block, so called, where these firms will centre, will prove convenient, as well as substantial buildings for the purposes of trade.

The Battle of the Birds.

From the Hartford Times, April 17.

A couple of male robins, attended by what appear to be their respective female companions, have made the lawn of a suburban residence a place of daily resort for a week past, where the male birds have a regular daily battle. They fight as fiercely as game-cocks, drooping their wings and coming together on the grass with a fury that tears out quantities of feathers. Meeting in the shock, they rise together four or five feet from the ground, the torn feathers flying briskly. This battle, daily renewed, has been going on for a week, and is still undecided. Whether it arises from jealousy or rival claims to the earth-worms in that particular lawn, cannot be ascertained. The females look on demurely, and with as much seeming indifference as the old woman who watched the fight between her husband and the bear.

An Alleged Fraudulent Bankrupt.

Jacob O. Smith, formerly a wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer of this City, who was arrested in Chicago on a bench warrant for an alleged violation of the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act, was yesterday admitted to bail by United States Commissioner Shields in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial.

THE PUDDLERS' RIOT.

Details of the Difficulties in the Clay County, Indiana, Mines—Gov. Hendricks Telegraphed for Troops.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 16.

The recent troubles between the operators and operatives in the Clay County mines and manufacturing establishments culminated last evening in an organized attack upon the negro puddlers employed in the Western Iron-works, at Knightsville, by the white laborers whose places they had filled. This attack was quite unexpected and sudden, as it was understood the men had agreed to go to work to-day, or, at furthest, during this week, and information to this effect was received at the office of the Vandalia Railroad Company in this city yesterday. At about 6½ o'clock Wm. Watson, Superintendent of the works, telegraphed Gov. Hendricks of the attack, and asked for troops to quell the riot. The Governor entered into communication with Watson by telegraph, and at the same time endeavored to secure troops to proceed to the scene of disturbance and protect the peace. After a great deal of running around Capt. Ed. Barry, of the Emmet Guards, and Chief Thompson, of the police force, were found, and instructed to notify the members of those organizations to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Knightsville, this morning, at 3 o'clock, which was done, and by the time the readers of the *Journal* see this, those organizations, numbering about eighty men all told, fully armed and equipped, will have arrived at their destination. Chief Thompson is in command, and his orders from Gov. Hendricks are to take no part in the controversy whatever, but to compel both parties to respect the peace. In case this body of troops should be found insufficient the Governor will issue his proclamation for volunteers. The Governor is decided in his order, and says the thing must be stopped.

During last evening the Governor and Major Simpson, Superintendent of the Vandalia Road, were in the Major's office in communication with the mill owners and the Superintendent. The agent at Knightsville telegraphed at 10 o'clock, at which time the firing began anew, that the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Governor's failure to forward troops was severely criticised. Gov. Hendricks did all in his power to send a detachment to Knightsville at 11 o'clock last night, but it was impossible to get the men together by that time. The Governor asked several times for information concerning the number of men engaged in the riot, but could get no satisfactory answer. Masten and Watson both appealed continually for help, the tenor of their dispatches showing that they are thoroughly frightened at the aspect of the outbreak. Mr. Watson has cause to be, as one of the first shots fired carried away a lock of his hair. Rev. R. J. L. Matthews, who is stationed at Brazil, went over to Knightsville, and addressed the puddlers, exhorting them to respect the laws and disperse. While he was talking, a stone thrown by one of the rioters struck him on the side of the head, injuring him badly. Another man, name unknown, was shot through the coat-sleeve. So far as heard from, no one, save a negro guard at the iron works, has been injured by bullets. At half-past eleven, the operator at Knightsville telegraphed that he could hear shots now and then at the works; that about an hour previous to that time he was up-town, and all the saloons were full of miners, drinking and armed. Not a light was to be seen in town, and everything was then quiet.

OBITUARY.

Baron Liebig.

A telegram from Munich announces the death in that city, yesterday, after a painful illness, of the Baron Justus Liebig, the eminent chemist. He was born at Darmstadt on the 12th of May, 1803, and therefore was nearly seventy years of age at the time of his death. His fondness for physical science discovered itself in his early youth, and he studied at Bonn and Erlanger from 1819 to 1822. By the aid of a traveling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke he removed to Paris, where he remained from 1822 to 1824. He read at the Institute, at about this period, a paper on "Fulmic Acid," which attracted the attention of Humboldt, who immediately procured his appointment as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826 as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where he raised the University to a high eminence in his particular specialty. In 1845, the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony, and in 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the chemical laboratory. Baron Liebig was the author of numerous works, in which his researches are set forth with great minuteness. Among these may be mentioned, besides his own journal, *Annales de Chimie et de Physique, Handbook of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture,* &c. In his *Familiar Letters* he developed his views on chemistry, and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation. The work met with great success, and was the means of securing the foundation of several chemical professorships in Germany. Prof. Liebig was named Foreign Associate at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in 1861.

The Treasury and Mr. Hopper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. John C. Hopper, in yesterday's TIMES, comments upon a paragraph of mine in the *Journal of Commerce* regarding importations between laws on the 31st of last July. His letter is ostensibly addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, but really to the public, because he knew the Secretary would not read it. He wrote a mass of nonsense, and the only tangible thing about it is an ignorant attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury. The facts are these: When the act of July 14, 1870, went into effect, several cargoes of imported goods that arrived the night before were too late for entry and warehousing, and paid the higher duty. Precisely the same thing occurred on the 31st of last July, when the act of June 6, 1872, took effect. In the former case, the act of Jan. 30, 1871, applied the provisions for warehousing, &c., in section 26, of the act of July 14, 1870, to the goods caught between laws, and a number of unfortunate merchants received refund of duty paid. Section 8, of the act of June 6, 1872, was the counterpart of section 26, of the act of 1870, and a bill was introduced in Congress applying the benefits of section 8 to all goods caught between laws. It passed, but when the Secretary of the Treasury came to liquidate claims for refund of duty under this bill, (section 3, act March 3, 1873,) it was found that by some means the words "section 2" had been inserted in lieu of the words "section 8," and most of the claims were, therefore, thrown out. Section 2 refers only to goods upon which ten per cent. reduction was made, and claims under that section were allowed, but the claims largest both in number and amounts arose under other sections, and the Secretary had no power to allow them. Section 8 would have covered every item in the act. The real damage sustained by merchants, in this case, was by the meddling of somebody with the bill in its passage through Congress. The Treasury officials believed it was through a mistake. Mr. Hopper's letter gives rise to the suspicion that it was a deliberate scheme of alteration. It would be well, however, if Mr. Hopper would be sure he knows what he is about before he rushes into print and abuse, or the learned doctors who are wrestling with George Francis Train will be requested to give him a call.

Respectfully, WM. P. COPELAND,
Correspondent *Journal of Commerce.*
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17, 1873.

Our Attachment to Familiar Things.

From the Providence Journal.

We are not only creatures of habit, but old friends and memories and places live the longest in our hearts, and are the dearest. There is no desolation so great as to be in a strange place, with the crowd passing and repassing before you, but not one familiar face among them. There is no lonliness in the world so sensible as this. The same is true of books and papers; they grow to be visitors and friends. A man who is accustomed to read a daily paper, if it fails to come he misses it, and feels all day as if he had lost something, or something was wrong. So, too, of duties. When men grow old and infirm, and are obliged to relinquish their accustomed place in the store, or counting-room or office, they do it gradually, because they cannot bear to do it all at once.

A Disabled Canary—Its Broken Leg Set.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

Mr. Homan, Superintendent of the *Sentinel* printing rooms, has a beautiful canary bird, of which he is very fond, and which he has taught to perch on his hand and submit to be fondled without attempting to get away. A day or two ago he took the pet out of its cage and in playing with it tossed out of his hand supposing that it would spread its wings and alight in safety in some nook of the room. Instead of this it fell to the floor and was placed in an apparently moribund condition by the shock. Its eyes were closed as though the seal of death was upon them and it laid stark and stiff. A friend of Mr. Homan happened to drop in just after the occurrence, and looking at the bird expressed his opinion that it was only in a faint. Accordingly it was tenderly picked up and by the application of dashes of cold water restored to animation. On examination, however, it was found that one of the legs of the tiny songster was broken, and the owner was regretfully brooding on the idea that he would have to kill it, when his friend suggested that he take it to the Surgical Institute. Though taking the suggestion as a jest at first Mr. Homan came to the determination to act on it. The bird was submitted to the care of Dr. H. R. Allen, who, with rare nicety, dressed the broken limb and bound it in "splinters." It was an exceedingly delicate operation, but from all indications will prove a very successful one, as the "patient" is as blithesome and full of song as a bird with a "knitting" limb could well be.

The Western Democratic Organ's Idea of Reform.

From the Chicago Times, April 17.

In his letter denying the story about his mission to Washington to negotiate a change in the name of the deceased "Democratic Party," Gov. Hendricks says: "I have expressed the hope, which I earnestly entertain, that all who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the public service shall so act together as to restore integrity and economy in that service, and place public authority once more on a constitutional basis." The term "reform" is one of such general and indefinite meaning that nobody can even venture a confident guess at what Gov. Hendricks may mean by it. There is a class of persons who would use that word to indicate a proposition to exclude niggers from equal freedom with white men in the exercise of their faculties. There is another class who would use its meaning to restrict white men from the enjoyment of equal freedom with niggers. Whatever new crochet a man gets into his head, he is apt to speak of and advocate as a "reform." Technically, the word means to form over again, and this technical meaning, which admits every project of bad as well as every project of good, and is broad enough to comprehend any sort of "organized contradiction," is perhaps the only definite meaning the word admits of. It is, therefore, a most convenient word for timid or time-serving or non-committal politicians to use when they would prefer not to be understood as meaning anything in particular. Is Gov. Hendricks a politician who would prefer not to be understood as meaning anything in particular? If so, he is not a man for the present emergency, nor one who can be of any particular use to the future; for the future is not going to dally as the past has done with any such meaningless generalities as "reform;" it is going to have a very particular and definite and clearly defined meaning, and a purpose that professional politicians cannot "remit" out of public sight by the phraseology of a resolve.

Verdict Against the Central Railroad.

From the Rochester Express, April 17.

The Circuit Court, Judge Dwight, was engaged yesterday and this morning in the trial of a case in which damages were claimed against the New-York Central Railroad Company for the killing of Anna Maria Lintz, a widow, upward of eighty years of age, who was struck by the locomotive at the Maple-street crossing, in this city, on Sunday morning, Oct. 29, 1871, as she was going to church, and instantly killed. The evidence showed that the train was running at a high rate of speed, although within the city limits, and that after the accident ran on a quarter of a mile without stopping. The engineer testified that he did not see the old lady at all, and the fireman did not see her until she was thrown into the air by the collision. The claim for damages was the usual one, and was contested on the ground that the railroad employes did not omit any of the usual means of warning persons crossing the track, and that negligence on the part of the company could not be alleged. The value of the life lost, and the probability of negligence on the part of the old lady, were questions in the case. Mrs. Lintz has no husband or child living, and her only relatives are a brother and his family. The jury, after deliberating about an hour, rendered a verdict of $1,250 for the plaintiff, the administratrix.

New-England Cotton Manufactures.

At the annual meeting of the New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in Boston, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gov. E. A. Straw, of Manchester, N. H. Vice-Presidents—Hon. A. D. Lockwood, of Boston, and Geo. J. C. Palfrey, of Lowell. Directors—Col. Phinehas Adams, of Manchester, N. H.; Col. Thomas J. Borden, of Fall River; Charles Nourse, of Woonsocket, R. I.; John Kilburn, of Salem; A. G. Cumnock, of Lowell; F. E. Clarke, of Lawrence. About 100 members were present, and in the absence of the President, the Vice-President, A. D. Lockwood, occupied the chair. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Ambrose Eastman, of Boston, was presented, showing a very prosperous condition of the association. A resolution was adopted that it was advisable that one member of the Board of Government should retire each year. The subject of spindles, steps, and bolsters for cotton-spinning, which had been assigned for discussion, was taken up, and models of invention in this department were presented and explained.

"I lately visited an aunt of mine residing at Half-way, Onondaga County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer P. Sisson, of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe cough, which had for some years previous, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pretty much all the time. Recommending Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows: 'Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she had been laid up with a stubborn cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, it set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know we were all in some alarm about her, and on your recommendation procured Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. The effect has exceeded our expectations; it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better to-day than it was previous to being first attacked.'"—*World.*

Good Works.

If a clock could talk as well as tick, we might hear, at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, some such speech as this: "My *works* are good, therefore, you can trust my *hands.* I never *run down* my neighbors, although I *run down* myself, when neglected. Give me a chance and I will keep *good hours* and teach you to do likewise."—*Evening Mail.*

The firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. zealously uphold the standard of excellence which has made it the champion scale-making house of the world.—*Charleston News.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Toilet Preparations (five) are choice and select. Always please.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.
SUNDAY EDITION.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-morrow will be issued as a TRIPLE SHEET, in order to accommodate advertisers and give our readers the usual amount of reading matter, original and selected, which has rendered the SUNDAY EDITION so popular among all classes of our citizens.

During the past few months our SUNDAY EDITION has been rapidly increasing in circulation, as the several leading features make it a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

The SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES is peculiarly fitted for family reading; for, besides the current news of the day, it contains a large amount of interesting matter on social and leading topics. Several original articles are also given in each issue, while the careful selections from current literature, both foreign and domestic, make the paper a most desirable one to the general reader.

Among the articles to be published in the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, April 20, will be found several specially prepared for its columns, besides the regular features, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events, at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information in current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets: all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. — *Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.*

STERLING — GORHAM MFG CO

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

Lethargic Influences of the Season.
Languor, lassitude, an indisposition to engage in any actual employment, mental dullness, and melancholy are evils which materially detract from human enjoyment, and they are experienced in a greater or less degree, according to the temperament and constitutional tendencies of the individual, by a large proportion of the community in Spring. To rouse the physical and mental powers from this sluggish condition a tonic and corrective is imperatively required, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in existence that is thoroughly adapted to the work. The first dose produces a genial glow throughout the system which is an earnest of permanent relief. As time wears on and the tonic and regulating properties of this pure and agreeable vegetable remedy take full effect, every trace of debility, nervousness, and hypochondria vanishes, and mind and body become alike alert and vigorous.

The Best Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. Over 200 varieties for sale at retail by all furnishing and clothing-stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

It is Not Good Judgment to Live and sleep in a house these days without some means to know when a burglar opens a window or door. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH gives you this information.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles. Moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Window-Shades, also Patent Self-acting fixtures; prices reduced. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—CONSTABLE.—On Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., HICKS ARNOLD to HARRIETTE M., daughter of James M. Constable.

BURTIS—HEGEMAN.—On Wednesday, April 16, at St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., Mr. MORSE BURTIS to Miss KATE M. HEGEMAN.

DAVIDSON—HALLIDAY.—On Thursday, April 17, 1873, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Mr. DAVID B. DAVIDSON to Miss MAUDE B., daughter of Thomas A. Halliday, all of Brooklyn.

DESPARD—REEVE.—At New-Castle, N. Y., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. John Hancock, Mr. HENRY DESPARD, of New-York, to FANNY ISABEL, daughter of the late Jeremiah Reeve. No cards.

GOUGE—BATES.—In Boston, on the 16th inst., at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. HENRY A. GOUGE, of New-York, to Mrs. MARGARET K. BATES, of Boston. No cards.

ISELIN—GOUVERNEUR.—At St. Philips Church, in the Highlands, by Rev. C. F. Hoffman, on Wednesday, April 16, JOHN H., eldest son of the late John A. Iselin, to MARY PHILIPSE, daughter of the late Adolphus Gouverneur.

LEFFERTS—WARING.—On Thursday, April 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, FREDERIC R. LEFFERTS to LIZZIE MORRIS, daughter of the late Charles B. Waring, all of this City.

MYERS—HENRIQUES.—On Thursday evening, April 17, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. SINCLAIR MYERS to Miss KITTIE S., daughter of Mr. Francis Henriques, all of this City.

RUNYON—PHILLIPS.—On Thursday, 16th inst., in the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, D. D., CLARKSON RUNYON, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to LAURA NICHOLS, daughter of John Phillips, of this City.

DIED.

BELLAMY.—On Wednesday, April 16, after a short illness, ELLEN J., wife of William H. Bellamy, and daughter of Henry S. and Augusta Mitchell, aged 31 years 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., without further notice.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 18th inst., JANE, widow of Redmond Burke.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAROLIN.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., DINES CAROLIN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CARTER.—At the Everett House, Friday evening, April 18, JAMES CARTER, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 18, Mrs. MARY BARBER CHETWOOD, relict of the late Hon. William Chetwood, in the 93d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—On Friday, April 18, ELIZABETH DAVIS, widow of Evan Davis, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 433 West 44th-st., on Sunday, April 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Elizabeth, N. J., and Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

DE SELDING.—On Friday morning, April 18, in Brooklyn, CHARLES DE SELDING, late of the City of Washington, D. C., in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Edward F. De Selding, No. 9 Lefferts-place, this, Saturday, afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

DOTY.—At Utica, on Friday, April 11, EMELINE A., wife of Wm. T. Doty, in the 30th year of her age.

DUBAIN.—On Thursday, 17th, THOS. F., infant son of Louis and Mary Faye Dubain.

GRAY.—On Thursday, 17th inst., SARAH J., wife of Moses F. Gray and daughter of the late John Pickford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 158 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday morning by 9¼ train.

GOODENOUGH.—At Harlem, April 17, in the 85th year of his age, SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, formerly of Middletown, N. J.

His relatives and friends, also those of his son, Samuel B. Goodenough, and his son-in-law, Thos. B. Tappen, are invited to attend his funeral, at Second-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., on Sunday morning, 20th inst., 10½ o'clock.

LITTLE.—After a short illness of pneumonia, on the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN MORTON LITTLE, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends, also the Caledonian Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1½ P. M., from No. 255 West 41st-st.

OSTRANDER.—On Friday, April 18, DANIEL OSTRANDER, aged 74 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

PEASE.—On Thursday, April 17, inst., after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH PEASE, widow of John Pease.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation to-day, Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from her late residence, Greenwich, Conn., train leaves New-Haven Railroad depot at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRIME—BEARERS.—ANNE E. PRIME, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 17 days. ANNE AUGUSTA BEARERS, aged 16 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of both are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Sunday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

SNEDEKOR.—On Wednesday evening, April 16, at her residence, "Rosevale," Troy, N. Y., MARTHA AKIN, wife of Joseph Snedekor.

Funeral on Sunday, 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

SPARKS.—On Thursday, April 17, of consumption, CHARLES J. SPARKS, aged 32 years, 6 months and 11 days, eldest son of Cornelia and the late Jonas Sparks.

The relatives and friends of the family, also friends in Excelsior Lodge, and Phœnix Chapter, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

SCOTT.—April 18, 5 P. M., SARAH, wife of John Scott, after a short illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At Morrisania, on Friday, April 18, at 7½ A. M., of consumption, IMOGENE, wife of Alfred H. Smith.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, April 18, after a few hours' illness, BESSIE EVELYN, only child of Dr. J. W. and Sarah H. Wright, aged 16 months.

Funeral services at No. 8 Charlton-st., on Sunday, April 20, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MAY, 1873.
CONTENTS:

LIFE UNDER THE OCEAN WAVE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Coral fishing.—The Aquarium.—Sea-Weeds.—One of the Infusoria, magnified.—Radiolaria: Dorataspis polyancistra.—Radiolaria: Acanthostaurus purpurascens; Dyctiosoma trigonizon; Sphærozoum italicum; Amphilonche anormala; Diploconus fasces; Arachnocorys circumtexta.—An isolated Polyp.—A Hydraria.—A Campanularia.—Turbiporina, or Musical Coral.—Neptune's Glove.—Sea-Anemones.—The beautiful haired Medusa.—The Physophora.—Venus's Girdle.—Lizzia Kœllikeri, magnified.—Upper and under surface of a Star-Fish.—Cuttle-Fish making a Cloud.—Dactyloid Pholades in their Holes.—An Echinus, or Sea-Urchin, climbing up the side of an Aquarium.—Chain of phosphorescent Salpæ.—Teredo, and his Pathway in the Wood.—The Pearl Fisher in Danger.—Divers in their Armor.—Toilers of the Sea.—The Submarine Man at his Work.
LOVE'S QUEST.
ANTOINE WIERTZ.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The Man of the Future regarding the Things of the Past."—"The Greeks and Trojans contending for the Body of Patroclus."—"The Last Cannon."—"The Orphans."
THE PERVERSE.
VIENNA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Schönbrun: The Palace Garden.—Schönbrun: another View.—Palace of the Vienna Exposition of 1873.—Vienna Exposition, 1873: Interior of Exhibition Hall.—Diagram of the International Exposition at Vienna.—Exhibition Building, Vienna.—La Gloriette, at Schönbrun.—New Stadt Theatre, Vienna.—Fräulein Stadelmeyer, the Principal Danseuse at the Opera in Vienna.
THE BEAUTIFUL MISS VAVASOUR.
THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF JAPAN.
THE DAISY.
A SUMMER CRUISE AMONG THE AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Rambler.—Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's.—The Poetry of Sailing.—View of the Peak from Orotava.—Peasant Spinning.—Costume of Peasant.—The Postigo.—Milk Vendors.—Water-carriers.—Camels and Cochineal-carriers.—Dragon-tree, as it was.—Cone with a Temple on the Top, Puerto Orotava.—Guanche Mummies at Tacoronte.—Spanish Señorita.
JUSTINE, YOU LOVE ME NOT! By JOHN G. SAXE.
THE NEWSBOY'S DEBT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"He stood and gazed with wistful Face."—"He made me fetch his Jacket here."—"I thought him smiling in his Sleep."
OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XLIX. Sheep-shearing.
CHAPTER L. Tempered Winds.
CHAPTER LI. "Sing hoarse with Tears between."
CHAPTER LII. An Andante of Haydn's.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-piece.—"Does he call her his Rachel?"
LOST.
A SIMPLETON. A STORY OF THE DAY. By CHARLES READE.
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GENEVA AND ITS BISHOP.
THE NEW MAGDALEN. By WILKIE COLLINS.
CHAPTER XXIV. Lady Janet's Letter.
CHAPTER XXV. Mercy Merrick.
CHAPTER XXVI. The Confession Impending.
CHAPTER XXVII. The Confession Made.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the May number is concluded the Forty-sixth volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a volume containing an unlimited variety of reading matter, with four hundred illustrations.

The illustrated papers of the May number include a comprehensive article on submarine life—vegetable and animal—by LYMAN ABBOTT, with thirty beautiful engravings; an able and exhaustive description of Vienna and Viennese life, by M. D. CONWAY; a picturesque narrative of a yachting cruise among the Azores and Canary Islands; and an entertaining sketch by WIRT SIKES, of Antoine Wiertz, the eccentric artist of Brussels.

EUGENE LAWRENCE contributes a timely paper, "Geneva and its Bishop;" and E. H. HOUSE, in an article on "The Present and Future of Japan," gives a review of Japanese progress and prospects as novel as it is instructive.

This number contains two thrilling short stories by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD and D. R. CASTLETON; and the serial novels by Miss THACKERAY, CHARLES READE, and WILKIE COLLINS are continued. The Poetry of the Number is by JOHN G. SAXE, ELLIS GRAY, KATE HILLARD, and Miss H. R. HUDSON, the latter contributing a poem of great pathos, "The Newsboy's Debt," which is beautifully illustrated.

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"THE GALAXY" for March easily maintains the front rank among the monthlies—a success which, we fancy, is largely due to the absence of those illustrated articles where the text is merely an appendage of the wood-cuts, and the wood-cuts are not worth looking at.—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE GALAXY.

THE MAY NUMBER
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CONTENTS:
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
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THE WETHEREL AFFAIR. By J. W. DE FOREST.
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LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By Gen. G. A. CUSTER.
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A VAGABOND HEROINE. By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
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THE INSANITY OF CAIN is the suggestive title of a remarkable article in the May number of SCRIBNER'S. In PICTORIAL papers there is a weird little poem by Miss MARIA R. OAKEY, with a decoration by the author; Mr. RHODES' article on GAVARNI, the John Leech of France, illustrated by some of the best engravings that have lately been made in America; STANLEY'S paper on FOUR GREAT AFRICAN TRAVELERS, with a number of lively illustrations, and CUBA AND THE CUBANS, giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. ADDIE LEDYARD'S designs, accompanying Mrs. WALKER'S amusing story, are very bright, and the Japanese pictures in the Etchings are as funny as the letter-press (descriptions. There is a fine critical paper on Walter Savage Landor, by EDMUND C. STEDMAN; also some timely hints on THE CALIFORNIA JOURNEY, by SUSAN COOLIDGE; an interesting account of the CIVIL SERVICE REFORM; the last part of SAXE HOLM'S story, THE ELDER'S WIFE; a bright little sketch by KATE W. HAMILTON, called A NOVEL SPOILED; the continuation of Dr. HOLLAND'S story, ARTHUR BONNICASTLE; poems and translations by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GEORGE MACDONALD, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, and others. Dr. HOLLAND'S TOPICS OF THE TIME are — THOU SHALT KILL, MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES, CRUELTY TO MEN AND —, and CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The "Old Cabinet" contains RECKLESS MOMENTS and a sequence of sonnets in the Italian manner. In "Home and Society" there are pithy papers on OUR OLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, LESS GLITTER, MAKING PRESENTS, &c. In "Culture and Progress" there is a brief paper by Col. HIGGINSON, in which he quotes the opinions of various educators upon his proposition in regard to Inter-Collegiate scholarships, and also an excellent account of ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY RULES AND THE LATE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of the Council will be held at Oriental Hall, No. 242 East 18th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt will deliver a lecture before the Council. All friends of Honest Government are invited to attend.
F. F. MARBURY, President.
THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The best sales of the week were made at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, April 18, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Philo T. Shapley, Esq., referee, disposed of the following improved property: Plot 40 by 81, with three four-story brick houses thereon, situate on Third-avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street, two of the houses known as Nos. 860 and 862 Third-avenue, fronting on the avenue, and the other house fronting on the street, sold in one parcel to Dennis Burke for $48,300; one four-story brick house with lot, 20.1 by 59.10, No. 864 Third-avenue, adjoining above, sold to L. Hoffman for $23,400; plot 82.11 by 100.7, with two-story brick and frame house and a four-story brick brewery thereon, situate on East Fifty-ninth-street, north side, 61 feet west of Third-avenue, in rear of above, sold, subject to a ten years' lease at $3,000 per annum rental, to Jacob Beckman for $26,000; one lot, 20.8 by 67.3, with five-story brick tenement-house covering same thereon, known as No. 1,186 Avenue A, sold to John A. Piper for $19,250; one lot, 20.8 by 67.3, with five-story brick tenement-house covering same thereon, No. 1,188 Avenue A, adjoining above, sold to the same purchaser for $19,250; one lot, 25 by 81.10, with five-story brick tenement-house, 25.1 by 44.3, thereon, situate on Fifty-fourth-street, in rear of above, sold to J. Neale for $13,000; and one three-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 82, No. 151 Second-avenue, east side, 50.3 feet south of Tenth-street, sold to Catherine Leidig, for $16,250. In addition to the sales ordered by the Supreme Court in partition, Wm. E. Leonard, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 49 Park-street, east side, near South-street, embracing a lot 25 by 94.2, with the three-story brick tenement-houses, stores, and rear wooden factory thereon, for $17,250. The property was sold subject to a dower right and purchased by the Manhattan Mutual Life Assurance Society. At a Sheriff's sale, Wm. Kennelly also sold the four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 15 by 92, No. 436 East Seventeenth-street, north side, 436 feet west of Second-avenue, for $16,400, the purchaser being Alderman Reilly, a party in interest. The legal sale in charge of E. C. Fairchild, of property on East Eleventh and East Fifteenth streets, was adjourned without date, an injunction having been issued in the case. No other business was transacted.

In our report of the Exchange sales of Thursday we noted the sale of the lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 216 feet east of Sixth-avenue, by E. L. Ludlow & Co., for $6,500. We have since been informed that the sale was made subject to incumbrances amounting to $625, thus making the total price realized $6,625.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, at public auction, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold property situated on the southeast corner of Henry-street and Third-place, in that city, embracing a plot of ground 123 by 156, with a large brick and frame house 50 by 65, and a brick store and dwelling 25 by 65, adjoining the plot was divided into lots and so sold, the house, with three lots fronting on Third-place, being purchased by C. E. Donnellon for $7,000, while the remaining lots were sold for the whole amount, the purchaser of all being J. Harris.

At private contract, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Co., No. 6 Pine-st., report having sold at private contract, for cash and mortgage, (no trade,) New-Jersey real estate as follows: Farm of ninety acres, sold for $27,000; forty-two and a half city lots, on Jackson-avenue, Elizabeth, sold for $14,000; house and lot on Orange-av., Roseville, sold for $4,000; farm of sixty acres, on Passaic-valley, sold for $7,500; eight lots in Passaic, sold for $24,000; and a house and lot on Park-avenue, Orange, sold for $11,000. Total, $87,500.

With the sales proposed for next week the Spring market, as far as Exchange sales of City property is concerned, will about culminate. The season of suburban auctions will then begin, and in this line business will be continued. Among the Exchange auctions projected for next week we would call particular attention to sale in charge of Mueller, Wilkins & Co., which is announced for Thursday, April 24, of five-story brick tenement-houses, well-known Harsen estate, on leasehold property, all eligibly located on leading uptown streets and avenues, and probably the finest estate yet subdivided now on Manhattan Island. The proposed sale, one of real importance in establishing values, will attract the attention of investors, and its consummation is waited for with special anxiety.

The only auction expected to occur to-day at the Exchange will be that to be held in charge of Wilkins & Kennedy, of a house and lot on East Seventy-fourth-street, 103 feet east of Fourth-avenue. The sheriff has in charge of the same auctioneer, noticed for to-day, the sale of the house and lot on Twenty-third-avenue, which was postponed until Friday of next week. In Brooklyn, to-day, however, at the City Salesroom, No. 370 Fulton-street, Wyckoff & James will offer at auction quite an extensive list of lots located respectively on Lexington and Washington avenues, Green, Ralph, Elder, and Margaretta streets; and at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, W. H. Bard will sell at auction four lots, with a house, stable, and barn thereon, situate on Main-avenue and Third-street, in the village named, the property of the estate of David P. Smith, deceased.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, April 18, plans for new buildings have been filed and unsafe building reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Broadway, north-west corner of Forty-seventh-street, one first-class brick carriage ware-house, five stories, 125 by 162, cost, $200,000; John Sutphen, owner.

Forty-second-st., No. 44, one first-class iron store, five stories, 24.11 by 103; Thad. Vinnier, owner.

West Thirty-second street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth-avenue, rear, one brick work-shop, two stories, 50 by 60; W. R. Morgan, owner.

Hamilton-street, south side, 25 feet west of Thompson-street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 75; A. Reichardt, owner.

Fifty-fourth-street, north-west corner of Houston-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Anthony Reichardt, owner.

East Forty-fourth-street, north side, 125 feet east of Lexington-avenue, one three-story brick stable, three stories, 25 by 33; Jacob C. Ahles, owner.

West Forty-eighth-street, south side, 225 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 66; R. Auld, owner.

Broadway, north-west corner of Dey-street, one first-class granite building, ten and one-half stories, 82.9 by 100.5; Western Union Telegraph Company, owners.

West Thirty-fifth-street, Nos. 417, 419, 421, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 75; Peck-slip, Nos. 21 and 23, one brown-stone first-class ware-house, five stories, 43.6 by 51; Roosevelt Hospital, owners.

East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 20 by 63; Chas. Vasa, owner.

West Nineteenth-street, No. 308, one brick tenement building, five stories, 25 by 72; John Cooper, owner.

Third-avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, one brown-stone store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 55; W. H. Jackson, owner.

East Ninth-street, No. 322, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Ohl & Furchtenecht, owners.

West Forty-ninth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 20 by 39; Thos. Lovel, owner.

West Twenty-fifth-street, north side, 250 feet east of Sixth-avenue, one brick stable, three stories, 20 by 80; Simon Stern, owner.

Columbia-street, east side, 180 feet south of Stanton-street, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 68; Conrad Thiele, owner.

West Thirty-sixth-street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 75; M. Donnelly, owner.

Eighth-avenue, west side, 71 feet west of Forty-eighth-street, one Obconomoc stone and tenement, four stories, 20 by 75; H. Bremer, owner.

Eighth-avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, one brick stable, two stories, 50 by 40; R. K. Fox, owner.

First-avenue, south-east corner of Forty-third-street, four brick slaughter-houses, each two stories, 24.6 by 25; Donohue & Co., owners.

Eighth-avenue, west side, 180 feet west of University-place, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 65; Thos. O'Conner, owner.

West Seventy-ninth-street, north side, 120 feet west of Columbus-avenue, one brick stable, one and one-half stories, 20 by 50; C. Cordelia, owner.

Broome-street, Nos. 419 and 421, one iron first-class store, five stories, 50 by 100.3, cost, $115,000; H. M. Taylor, owner.

Ludlow-street, No. 164, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; Fred. Veerchels, owner.

West Forty-ninth-street, No. 449, rear, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 27; S. Kerner, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 148 Baxter-street, unsafe generally; Catherine Leyo owner.

No. 223 Baxter-street, unsafe chimneys; Charles Fischer, owner.

Building south-west corner Worth and Baxter streets, unsafe chimney; Peter Levy, owner.

Building south side Fourteenth-street, 280 feet west of Third-avenue, unsafe remaining walls; Grace Church, owner.

Building south side Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, unsafe generally; Sherwood and Waldron, owners.

No. 62 Sullivan-street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Sterling estate, owner.

No. 67 Sullivan-street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Browning estate, owner.

Three buildings Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Sullivan-street, unsafe generally; Thompson & Co., owners.

No. 234 Avenue A, unsafe front and south walls; P. J. Hardy, owner.

No. 26 Suffolk-street, rear, unsafe generally; Whitney estate, owner.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 Stanton-street, unsafe front wall; Jno. Roach, owner.

No. 27 Thompson-street, rear, unsafe chimney; Patrick Reilly, agent.

No. 200 West Fortieth-street, unsafe generally; Mrs. Hampton, owner.

No. 113 West Sixteenth-street, unsafe east and rear walls; W. J. Bigsby, owner.

Building south-west corner Broadway and Forty-third-street, unsafe generally; J. G. Attridge, agent.

No. 37 Mott-street, unsafe chimneys; Realis estate, owner.

No. 161 Greenwich-street, unsafe chimneys and first story piers; E. J. Meyer, owner.

No. 163 Greenwich-street, unsafe chimneys, cornice, &c.; E. J. Meyer, owner.

Two buildings west side Madison-avenue, seventy-five feet south of Forty-fifth-street, unsafe north and south rear walls; A. B. Birdsall, owner.

Nos. 203 and 205 Varick-street, unsafe chimneys; Corporation Trinity Church, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, April 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 4-story brick houses, Nos. 860 and 862 3d-av., 14 story brick house, rear, fronting on street, and plot, n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 59th-st., plot, 40.81x81; $48,300

1 4-story brick and l., No. 864 3d-av., w. s., 20.8 ft. w. of 59th-st., adjoining above; lot, 20.1 x58.10; 22,000

2 3-story brick and frame h., front; 1 4-story brick brewery; rear, and plot, East 59th-st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 3d-av., in rear of above; plot, 82.11x100.5; 30,000

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 188 Avenue A, s. e. corner 125th-st.; lot, 25x67.2; building covers same; 29,250

1 3-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 186 Avenue A., s. e. 26.8 ft. s. of 125th-st., adjoining above; lot, 26.7x67.5; building covers same., 22,600

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., Nos. 502 East 125th-st., s. s., 67.5 ft. e. of Avenue A., in rear of above; lot, 25x51.10; house 44.2 feet deep., 12,900

1 3-story high-stoop brown-stone front h. and l., No. 151 Avenue B., e. s., 69.2 ft. s. of 10th-st.; lot, 22x93; 19,250

By Joseph McGuire.

1 4-story brick tenement h., front; 1 4-story brick tenement h., rear, and lot, No. 49 Park-place & 5, near Pearl-st.; lot, 22.2x46.3; $17,250

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 4-story English-basement brick h. and l., No. 436 East 17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d-av.; lot, 15x92; $10,400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 17.

Cherry-st., s. s., 20.10 ft. e. of James-slip, 12x70 9. $6,300
11th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.10; 30,000
11th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x94.5. 15,000
15th-st., s. s., 413 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x103.3. 11,800
23d-st., n. s., 462.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9. 16,500
31st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9. 15,500
33d-st., s. s., 168.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x98.9. 13,000
37th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9. 16,000
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5. 15,000
62d-st., n. s., 227 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x100.5. 9,500
67th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5. 9,550
72d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.5. 14,750
75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2. 2,500
75th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.5. 6,350
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.11. 35,000
119th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11. 30,000
1st-av., e. s., 23.5 ft. s. of 26th-st., 17.9x41.2, plot in rear of avenue, 10.3x20.3. 13,000
6th-av., n. w. corner of Waverley-place, 21.5x80.3 35,000
11th-av., s. e. corner of 69th-st., 25x100. 3,800
11th-av., n. w. corner of 72d-st., 17.8x102.2; 11th-av., s. w., corner of 72d-st., 17.8x102.5. 116,825
West New-av., centre line, 139 ft. n. of 175th-st., thence n. 22x thence w. 104x thence s. 26x thence e. 96. 1,400

LEASES.

Stanton-st., No. 202, 5 years, per year. 1,200
Spring-st., No. 137, 5 years, per year. 1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x100 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brown stone house; 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; furnished a year ago; Goelet lease, 80 years to run; price, $13,000; mortgage, $7,000, can remain during lease. Particulars of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 66 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY, 100 FEET square, on north-east corner of 58th-st. and 11th-av., a most desirable location for a large manufacturing business. Terms will be made easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., Corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

GRANT HOUSE, NOS. 44, 46, AND 48 NEW Bowery, for sale on reasonable terms, or to lease for respectable families; 76 feet frontage; over one hundred rooms, stores, basement, vaults, &c. Apply at No. 25 3d-av.

NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT. THREE lots on 87th-st., near Lexington-av.; twenty minutes from the Elevated Railroad; every convenience and improvement, for sale at low figures—from $12,500 to $21,000—for cash and mortgage. Will not trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 58th-st. and 9th-av.; high ground; one block from the Elevated Railroad; twenty minutes from Dye-st.; 16.8x50; lot 100. J. W. STEVENS & BROTHER, Lumber Dealers, 47th-st., North River, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—THREE VERY LARGE LOTS on Bank-st., between West-st. and 13th-av. S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 210 5th-av.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; possession immediate; price very low; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 EAST 71ST-ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, painted and furnished throughout; terms easy. T. E. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate; and terms to suit persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brick house, 25 feet front, No. 189 Baltic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; very pleasant neighborhood; six minutes' walk from South Ferry; price $12,500; rent $800. Owner can be seen on the premises, or at No. 56 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 7.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. MCCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 40x50, with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 2,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE H. K. SKELDING, AT STAMFORD, CONN.

House first class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Grounds—about two acres—handsomely laid out. Out-building ample and convenient. Location very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price low, to close an estate; terms—Cash.

For further information apply to D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn., or F. E. SKELDING, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

LOWER WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let, suitable for a boarding-house or a gentleman's residence, in the best part of Morrisania; convenient and beautiful drive to Harlem or to the City. A spacious mansion of twenty rooms, containing every modern convenience, equally agreeable for Winter or for Summer residence. Handsomely-improved grounds, ornamented with finest deciduous and evergreen trees on lawn; large garden, with all varieties of fruit; coach-house and stable. Rent, $1,500 per year to a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 6, Tremont P. O. office.

THE NEW CITY—WYOMING—FIFteen miles from New-York, houses and lots in superior localities for sale on easy terms. Parties wishing to visit grounds can take 2½ P. M. train on Mondays and Fridays, stop at Wyoming Depot, remain one hour and a half, and return. Tickets at reduced rates at Wyoming Company's office, where all particulars will be given. O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers and General Agents Wyoming Company, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDson, a new three-story French-roof house, containing twelve rooms with all modern improvements, and about one acre of ground in lawn and trees; eight minutes' walk to depot; forty-five minutes to City Hall; half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one year or more, to suit purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of J. B. LEFURGY, on the premises.

A PERFECT HOUSE IN THE BEST LOcation, near New-York.—For sale at Tarrytown, one hour from City, a new and thoroughly built house; slate Mansard roof, every modern improvement, with commanding views of the Hudson River; social advantages unequaled; near churches, schools and railroad station; house, 32x33; lot, 90x125; price $15,000; terms easy. This is the best investment offered on the Hudson River. Address OWNER, Box No. 145, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR THE Summer or longer, two or three desirable residences at New-Canaan, Conn., on the branch railroad from Stamford. The dwellings are about thirty-five feet square, and can be had furnished and with or without stables; located on high ground, and immediately adjoining the residence of Dr. Willard Parker. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—For sale or rent, two handsome cottages, containing nine rooms, within twelve minutes' walk of two depots. For further particulars apply to the station agent, or to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

BARGAIN.—PLOT FIVE ACRES IN BLOOMfield, N. J., finely located; high commanding views; four minutes from depot, ten miles from City; great sacrifice. Particulars of A. W. THOMPSON, No. 208 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. A SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, EIGHTEEN ACRES, Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; one mile from depot; must be sold; price $9,000. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE.—155 ACRES UNIMPROVED land in Hamilton County, this State, at $5 per acre, cash. Address HAMILTON COUNTY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $250; only $70 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C. Box 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT mansion, four acres; $16,000; thirty acres in lots C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE ON FRANKLIN-st., house with 15 rooms; garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to RAPALYE & WRIGHT, Astoria.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Frederick Lacy, at Milford, Conn., two and three-quarters hours from the City, on line of the New-Haven Railroad. This property consists of thirty-three acres of land, with improvements thereon. The house is large and commodious, situated on high ground overlooking the Housatonic River, one and one-half miles from the Sound. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; large lawn and abundance of shade; great variety of fruit; extensive outbuildings; laundry, stables, carriage-houses, barns, ice-houses, &c. For particulars apply to or address M. B. BUTLER, Milford, Conn., or JNO. C. DAVIS, No. 89 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.—The house is partly furnished, and is in perfect order inside and out; sixteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, laundry, and stationary wash-tubs; gas throughout. Carriage-house 43x25, with bed-room attached for coachman; stalls for five horses. Chicken-yard and hennery. Lot, 105x400 feet, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and is pleasantly shaded with elms, maples and evergreens. Abundance of fruit, and a large-sized vegetable garden. Apply to R. H. RICKARD, No. 19 Nassau-st., or at his residence, adjoining the property.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mills, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 160 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $18,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENdid building plot of eighteen acres, in the midst of valuable and elegant improvements, at Tenafly, N. J., few minutes' walk from railroad depot; price $20,000, easy terms; or will trade for improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or any part of Hudson County, Passaic, Englewood, Montclair, or Nyack. Other Jersey City improved and unimproved real estate to trade for outside property. Call on or address J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Send stamp for circular.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, ON JAMAICA-av., within ten minutes' walk of depot, Evergreen Lawn, the residence of the late William Smart; house spacious and convenient for a large family; contains twenty-one rooms, exclusive of kitchen and cellar; carriage-house and stable; lawn studded with splendid trees; garden, orchard, and abundance of fruit, comprised in about six acres. Terms easy. To rent, furnished, if not sold by May, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER LAND for sale, 4,400 acres lying on the St. Regis River, (a large pine-tract,) in Franklin County, New-York, estimated to cut twenty-five standard logs per acre, convenient to saw-mill and railroad; price, $4 per acre; references exchanged. Address GEORGE PLUMB, North Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence at Morrisdown; modern improvements; all fruits and shrubbery; one beautiful four acres, upward; will close out property, with carriages, horses, utensils, &c., at a bargain. See photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT JAMAICA, Long Island, a three-story French roof house, in perfect order; water and gas; location very desirable; 30 minutes from two depots; surrounded by fine grounds, nicely laid out; rent, $600. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st., New-York.

COUNTRY-SEAT—ORANGE, N. J., MOUNtain Side—Elegant residence; roomy, substantial, all modern improvements, 3½ acres, fine lawns, fruit, shade, large stable, well, bubbler-room, views unsurpassed, macadamized road to depot, for sale at a sacrifice; photographs. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

A GOOD HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH four acres of ground, for sale at Inwood, on the Hudson, three minutes' walk from Inwood Depot; twenty-six minutes from the Elevated Railroad depot; will sell at a bargain. Apply to H. B. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES FOR SALE—IN Saxe from one quarter of an acre to 800 acres; from $1,500 to $200,000; some to trade for City property. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,

NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY On or before May 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to W. DREXEL, No. 31 Exchange-place; SOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK BUILDING.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.
ELEGANT OFFICES
TO LET AND RENT,
Singly or en suite.
BUILDING ENTIRELY
FIRE-PROOF.
Possession May 1, 1873.
ROMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS, A LARGE building on 18th-st. near Broadway, suitable for millinery, dress-making establishment or a large sale. For particulars apply to WM. H. HAVEN, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE TO furniture or carpet dealers, the five-story building No. 438 Canal-st.; has been occupied for the past five years as a furniture-store; first-class location; either wholesale or retail; will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE parlor floor of building No. 89 East 9th-st., northside, fifth house west of Broadway; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire on premises or J. MONTGOMERY, No. 425 Broome-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth lot in building No. 98 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 96 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel, very light. Also, a lot in No. 8 Extra-row, adjoining that of MYERS, No. 24 2d-av.

THIRD-PLACE—Three lots on the south side of 3d-place, commencing 75 feet west of Smith-st.

MOUNT VERNON.

SECOND-AVENUE—Two plots of land situate on the south side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 3d-st. On the corner plot is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling in good order; plots each 100x105 feet.

TO LET—A FACTORY AT CENTREVILLE, N. J., one mile from Hyland Station, Paterson Railroad, with twenty-horse power, belting, &c.; two stories, 40x60; apply to MARCOURT & LENT, No. 700 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FACTORY FOR RENT—NEW BUILDing, 35x100, four stories; boilers and engine; south 3d-st., near 1st st., Williamsburg; rent $2,000. Apply to G. STANNARD, No. 159 Front-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS of various sizes, well lighted, steady power; also, three basements; apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET THE FIRST LOFT in the double marble building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 60x100 feet. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 1,121, corner of 26th-st., for any legitimate business, at reduced rent. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 21 Spruce-st.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE PARK AND Ninth National Banks' Buildings, and in the Kemp Building. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF PREMISES No. 230 East 42d-st., 25x100; with or without steam power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET.—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann-sts., store and basement. C. S. JOHNSON, No. 53 Exchange-place.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—APPLY AT Real Estate office of S. D. GOODALE, No. 6 West 23d-st., near Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A HALL TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS PURposes. Apply to E. SOMERVILLE, No. 89 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT SPECULATION FOR MARKET Gardeners, Speculators, Investors or Homestead Associations, at a

POSITIVE CASH AUCTION SALE,

to be made by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 22,

At EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 1,117 Broadway, New-York, of the farm of Dr. SAMUEL S. KAYPERS, deceased, situated at Jamaica, Long Island, on the corner of Van Wyck and Liberty ave., almost directly opposite the Jamaica Lot Association grounds, and nearly adjoining Tailfourd Lawn, close to Berlin Depot and the proposed junction of the new Bay Ridge Railroad and the South-Side Railroad, and but a short distance from two depots in Jamaica; the farm will be sold in plots of four acres. In one of the plots there are a good house and out-buildings. The sale will be positive, by order of heirs. Ten per cent on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Maps at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24,

At 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS.

No. 145 LUQUER-STREET.—Substantial brick house, 18x28x30x100, in fine order; worth $6,500; will be started at $4,000, and sold to the highest bidder.

LUQUER-STREET, opposite above, three lots.

WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY.

No. 294 NORTH SEVENTH-STREET, Cottage house.

Nos. 248 AND 250 SEVENTH-STREET, corner N. North 7th, Brooklyn File Works, manufactory, two houses, shops, stables, &c.

NORTH SEVENTH-STREET, near Union-av., seven good lots.

UNION-AVENUE, near Withers-st., five good lots.

Also, brick house in Snell's Alley, between Nassau and High sts., and near Fulton-st., ferries, &c.

Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

HARSEN ESTATE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, April 24,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jacob Halsted, James N. Platt, and John H. Rhoades, Esqrs., executors of Jacob Harsen, M. D., deceased,

250 LOTS,

situate on the

GRAND BOULEVARD,

fronting the

PLAZA,

BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.

11TH AND 12TH AVS., 70TH, 71ST, AND 72D STS.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the

CENTRAL

and

opposite

RIVERSIDE PARK,

are on high ground, with good soil, having a commanding view of the

HUDSON RIVER,

and rank among the most choice in the City of New-York.

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER-GRANTS

on the

NORTH RIVER,

BETWEEN 70TH and 72D STS.

70TH-ST. IS REGULATED AND SEWERED,

72D-ST. IS REGULATED.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Road, of the construction of which there can be little doubt, will bring this property nearer Wall-st., in point of time, than 8th-st. now is.

The property will be sold subject to the restrictions against nuisances as contained in the Harsen deeds.

Title indisputable, having been in the Harsen family considerably over

100 YEARS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Map at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MAPS

of the

HARSEN ESTATE

NOW READY

at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 7 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PERRY-STREET.—The lots of land, with the brick factory and stable thereon, on the north side of Perry-st., between 9th-av. and West sts., known as Nos. 145, 147, 149, being 66x100 feet 3 inches, with the lots in the rear of Nos. 151, 153, and 155 Perry-st., 25x66 feet, and the lot on the south side of West 11th-st., in the rear of the above, and known as No. 360 West 11th-st., being 22

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is [illegible] miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1899, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$[illegible], or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of...............$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS

CAN REALIZE A

PROFIT OF OVER 30 PER CENT.,

by exchanging them for FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

Portland & Ogdensburg Rail Road

VERMONT DIVISION,

at present market rates, and draw same interest as now—six per cent gold.

More than sixty miles now in successful operation, and the balance of the line well advanced toward completion.

At present rate of gold these Bonds pay over

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST,

and are a PERFECTLY SAFE investment.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-street, Boston.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

R. S. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW MCKINNEY, First Vice-President.
[illegible], Second Vice-President.
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President.

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
[illegible]	Aaron Claflin,
[illegible]	George H. Brown,
[illegible]	Christopher Meyer,
[illegible]	G. P. Lowrey,
[illegible]	William H. Foster.

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April [illegible] the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as will come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS,

OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two volumes, price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

IDLE CAPITALISTS CAN FIND THE best investment in minerals, immediately, by addressing, with real name, Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Home, Star, and others, by R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND, BROOKLYN, E. D., April, 1873.

THE COUPONS MATURING MAY 1, 1873, on the sinking fund bonds of this company will be paid at the banking house of JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopened on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on 8th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A COURSE OF SERMONS WILL BE given in Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENINGS, as follows:

April 20—Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of Church of the Ascension, New-York. April 27—The Rector. Subject—*Abraham's Place Among Religious Reformers.* May 4—Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. May 11—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, New-York. May 18—Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's, New-York. May 25—Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of St. Ann's, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D. PASTOR, At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ until their new church is built.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening sermon, *Humanity, Its True Development.* Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

"Service of Song," SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men.

Young men's prayer-meetings on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bible class SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, conducted by Dr. W. H. THOMSON.

A POPULAR MEETING IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. CROOKS, PRIME, and FOSS, of this City, and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M., with sermon (repeated) on "Heaven," and at 3½ P. M. with next sermon in course on "Heroes of the Bible. Subject—*Joseph—the End in Egypt.* Choral service by choir and chorus of children.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Welcome to all.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Be Ye Therefore Perfect, Even as Your Father in Heaven.* And at night at 7½; subject—*Silence in Heaven for Half an Hour.*

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 20th inst., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. GEO. L. CHANEY, of Boston, will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—The Children's Lyceum meets on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-ST., CORNER 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON preaches, MORNING, *The Indwelling Christ the Hope of Glory.* EVENING, *Pharaoh's Contempt of God.* Baptisms following.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach Divine truth in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man.*—Matt. xxiv., 30.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, on Greene—TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, complimentary testimonial to Mr. H. G. ABBEY, organist and conductor, assisted by Mme. De Ryther, Miss Frank T. Davenport, Miss Louise Kemlo, and a chorus. Master Tremont Gedney, (called the young American Thalberg,) pianist.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, and EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening subject—*The Unknown Way.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57th-st., between 4th and Lexington-av.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. U. T. TRACY, will preach both MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner of 34th-st.—MORNING, Rev. R. D. BARR; EVENING, Rev. HENRY POWERS. Service of praise, with short address. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, fourth lecture to young people by Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D.D.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-st. and Park-av. Services: Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M., EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Prayer-meeting, 7 P. M. All invited.

GIVE THE POOR CHILDREN A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—A meeting will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-av. and 44th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20, in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County. Addresses by several clergymen.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING for the present at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—A church edifice and lecture-room are now being erected.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Forgiveness—Divine and Human.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 7½ o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, by Rev. ALEX. DICKSON, of Lansingburg, N. Y. MONDAY EVENING, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting, 7½. In this church is where the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock, at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Address, *Preacher and Teacher,* by Rev. L. M. HUMPHREY, D. D.; lesson, *The Lord with Joseph,* taught by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. BISHOP W. L. HARRIS, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING in the Allanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand. It will be the last sermon the Bishop will preach before sailing for China, Japan, and India. Our newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., and at 7½ P. M. there will be a public meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, to be addressed by Rev. Drs. CROOKS and PRIME, and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20; service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

REV. DR. VINCENT, THE PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Covenant, corner Park-av. and 35th-st., on SABBATH, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. J. P. McCLELLAND, LATE OF Chicago, Pastor of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, will preach in the Tabernacle, 2d-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in Steinway Hall at 7½ in the EVENING. All are cordially invited.

**REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., PAStor elect, will preach in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH IN the Duane M. E. Church, on Hudson-st., near Spring, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. JAMES FRENCH, D. D., WILL preach MORNING and EVENING at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

**REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., PREACHes in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST.—TO-MORROW being Easter Sunday, Divine Service in the English language at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SINGING AND addresses on SUNDAY EVENING at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st.—Addresses by Dr. DOWLING and others. The platform of the Thursday evening concert has been left standing, and the pieces sung by the Sunday-school, and some others, will be repeated. The Pastor will also preach in the FORENOON.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST. between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Children's Church at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and all made welcome.

SAINT JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Children's services at 3½ P. M. Sermon at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. ALVAH WISWALL. Seats free.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE FIVE Points House of Industry.—Sabbath-school at 2; children's meeting at 3½; preaching at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, April 20, at 10½, by Rev. C. H. GARDNER. Sabbath School anniversary in the EVENING at 7½. Addresses by Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, and others. Singing by the school and other interesting exercises. Cordial invitation to all.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. J. A. GRIER, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, by Rev. S. J. STEWART. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18th-st., near 5th-av. Free seats; to-morrow Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. J. H. WILLIAMS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—This church, on 46th-st., near 6th-av., now closed for extensive alterations and repairs, will be opened early in May.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR IN AID OF ST. Philip's Parish Home, now holding in the lecture-room of St. Philip's Church, will continue during the coming week, closing on THURSDAY EVENING, April 24; donations in refreshments and goods solicited and thankfully received. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in the above mentioned Parish on the 24th inst., at 8 P. M.

THE NEW IRON (METHODIST EPISCOpal) Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. LLOYD, formerly of Rochester. Dedicatory services conducted by Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. WM. LLOYD, and others in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and strangers welcome.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of Eighth-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Divine service in this church SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach the fifth sermon in the series on Heaven.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK WILL administer confirmation at St. Albans Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the service to begin at 4 o'clock. Seats always free. High celebration of Holy Eucharist at 11 A. M. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN Pastor. Rev. Dr. J. F. HURST, of Drew Seminary, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6¼ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. STEWART, Pastor. —Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ and 3½. Morning subject—*All Men Sinners but Ourselves.* Strangers invited.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL AND SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Are situated eight miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the railroads of New-England, the Canada and all the United States railroads. Sheldon Springs are 380 miles from New-York, due north, 280 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends, are found here.

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,0 0 gallons daily. 3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 750 feet of piazzas on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better, Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints, promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $2 to $3 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For Rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt. The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

COUNTRY BOARD—STAMFORD, CONN. THE "INSTITUTE" ON "CLARK'S HILL" will be open for boarders May 1, by former proprietress, S. WILLIAMS. Also, on same grounds, private residence, nineteen rooms, furnished. Hot and cold water, gas in every room, and now ready for occupancy. Call or address

S. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison-av.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.

C. SANTA, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the reception of guests June 2, 1873. Board at reduced rates for the season. A book, illustrating Lebanon Springs and surroundings, will be sent on application to

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-gap; elevation 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroads. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouse, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,

8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS, also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 119 TO 121 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates. PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS.

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 5, 1871. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 46th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLER the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 29th-st.

NO. 1,067 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.

Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied.

J. M. HORTON & CO.,

LATE DUNNINGTON & EMIGH.

Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. 1,264 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

A full assortment of which, including a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse-sheets, Lap-dusters, Horse Fly-nets, Carriage Robes, Horse Blankets, Chamois Skins, Whips, &c.

HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

A PONY FOR SALE, SIX YEARS OLD, fine mane and tail, warranted sound and kind in all harness; is well broken to saddle for lady or child; also basket phaeton and harness almost new; sold only on account of sickness of owner. Apply at private stable, No. 159 East 28th-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 122 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; bays, black points, 15¾ hands, seven years old this Spring; sold only for want of use. To be seen at Mr. GOODHUE'S stable, No. 43 East 24th-st., before 12 o'clock.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANKets, tents, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber waterproof wagon horse covers. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH-ST.,

opposite Gilsey House entrance.—To let, a suite of rooms, also single rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, without board; quiet house; strictly private family. References.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S; PRIvate family; handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly with or without private table; other desirable rooms, with or without board, in first-class houses in all parts of the City; free permits. GENUNG & CO., Boarders' Directory, No. 37 Union-square.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND experience in the treatment of invalid gentlemen is now prepared to receive one or two at his residence, where they can find the comforts of a home, with the best of care and attention; terms moderate. Address VERITAS, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

FROM 1ST MAY, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near 5th-av. and 31st-st., to one or two gentlemen with superior board, large handsomely furnished room with bath attached; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 100 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.

A family leaving the City will vacate (1st of May) a handsome suite of rooms; liberal table and the comforts of a refined home offered; one square room for gentlemen.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WILL REceive an invalid lady or gentleman to board, who can advance a little money; no children or boarders; a permanent home and best treatment; references exchanged. Address Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

NO. 15 WARREN-PLACE, CHARLES-ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; genteel neighborhood, near 6th and 7th-avenue cars; terms moderate; no moving.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished back parlor, with substantial board, for gentleman and wife; all improvements; no moving in May; charges moderate; two blocks from Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A SMALL strictly private family living in 35th-st., near 5th-av., desire to let their second floor to one or two parties; house and table first-class. Address M. M., Box No. 1,533 Post-office.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, handsome parlor bed-room; also, third-story large back-room; without children, at reasonable rates; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., No. 60.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board, or with breakfast only; reference required.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO let at No. 25 West 26th-st., rear of Trinity Chapel, near St. James Hotel; also other pleasant rooms to let.

NO. 10 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Pleasant room; back parlor; board if desired; no moving in May; family small; first-class reference required.

NO. 686 LEXINGTON-AV.—ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, singly or en suite; first-class table; home comforts; delightful location, near Central Park; terms moderate.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR—CONnecting bedroom and bath-room; also, other rooms, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; private family. No. 161 West 45th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRAble second floor, (newly painted,) with unexceptionable private table; also, two front rooms on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.

Board, a front four-story room for a single gentleman; references exchanged.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Whole or part of parlor floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, well furnished, with board, in a first-class house near 5th-av.; also, rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Gilsey House, elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or single; on or before May 1.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 107 WEST 49TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH-ST., ADJOINING Union League Club-house—Pleasant suite of rooms to let without board; also, single rooms; references.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, No. 6 West 28th-st., next to 5th-av.; private table, if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE PROCURED at the Valley Home Hotel, in Freehold, the 1st of May, a quiet village near the mountains, for $7 per week; plenty of milk, eggs, and vegetables; about 2½ hours from Catskill; many people revisited us the past season. For particulars inquire of JENNINGS & GREEN, Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.

A FAMILY DESIRING TO SECURE good country board for Summer, in a delightful, healthy part of New-Jersey, about three hours from City, by Midland Road, can have particulars by calling at No. 115 East 30th-st.

BOARD—ONE MILE FROM DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, forty miles from City; high ground. Address B., Box No. 19 Bedford Station, Westchester County.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—KEARNS' House open as usual, May 1. Address Mrs. A. KEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in January and July.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,644,872 69.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Deposits made now will receive interest from the first of next month.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

TRADES SAVINGS BANK,

No. 275 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

Chartered 1870.

Call or send for circular.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st. Deposits made on or before April 19, draw interest from April 1.

Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

BUILDER OF THE

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. FESTIVAL WEEK.

The public is respectfully informed that a

FESTIVAL WEEK

OF GRAND

ORATORIOS AND CONCERTS

will be given, on a scale of COMPLETENESS AND GRANDEUR never before attempted in New-York, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873.

The following distinguished artists will appear:

SOPRANOS,

Mrs. J. HOUSTON WEST. Mrs. H. M. SMITH.

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto.

Mr. NELSON VARLEY, Tenor.

(His first appearance in New-York.)

Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Bass.

Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSON, Baritone.

The celebrated

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,

FROM BOSTON,

Numbering five hundred (500) voices.

Conductor...............CARL ZERRAHN

Organist...............Mr. B. J. LANG

Will appear, together with

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,

Largely increased on this occasion.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8,

ELIJAH. ELIJAH.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL at 1 o'clock.

LAST ORATORIO PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock, of selections from Handel's

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

Including the Grand Double Choruses, Airs, and Duets, and the entire of Mendelssohn's

HYMN OF PRAISE (LOBGESANG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8,

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY,

ONLY GRAND FESTIVAL ORATORIO,

ELIJAH. ELIJAH.

FRIDAY, April 25, Afternoon and Evening.

Grand Public Rehearsal, at 1 o'clock, of BEETHOVEN'S NINTH, or CHORAL SYMPHONY.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Only Festival Concert.

Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, and Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. WILLIAM MASON.

The following distinguished vocalists will also appear: Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

On this occasion, BACH'S CONCERTO FOR THREE PIANOS will be performed by RUBINSTEIN, MILLS, and MASON.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 26,

ONLY FESTIVAL MATINEE.

Last appearance during the Festival Week of ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI,

together with Mrs. J. HOUSTON WEST, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, Close of the Festival, THEO. THOMAS' LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Last appearance of the celebrated HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, and of ALL THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats to the Evening Performances, TWO, THREE, and FOUR DOLLARS, according to location.

ADMISSION TICKETS ONE and TWO DOLLARS.

Reserved seats to the MATINEE, TWO DOLLARS.

Admission tickets to Public Rehearsals, ONE DOLLAR.

To Rehearsals, Reserved Seats FIFTY CENTS extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office at Steinway Hall.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, MONDAY MORNING. STEINWAY'S, EXTRA MATINEE, MONDAY. Doors open 11½ A. M. Commences 12¼ precisely. In compliance with numerous requests AN EXTRA RUBINSTEIN MATINEE AN EXTRA RUBINSTEIN MATINEE will be given at Steinway Hall on MONDAY MORNING AT 12¼. MONDAY MORNING AT 12¼.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Admission $1. Reserved seats, $1 extra.

Can now be had at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

RUBINSTEIN-THOMAS MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL, TO-DAY, AT 2.

Matinée of the greatest concert combination on record, comprising ANTON RUBINSTEIN, HENRI WIENIAWSKI, with THEO. THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

Reserved seats, $2, now ready, at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Admission, $1. MONDAY MORNING—Extra RUBINSTEIN MATINEE.

BARNUM IN BROOKLYN.

LAST DAY POSITIVELY LAST DAY OF THE GREAT LAST DAY

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME,

AT THE CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, THIS SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

THREE GRAND EXHIBITIONS, MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.

DOORS OPEN AT 9 A. M., 1 and 7 P. M.

GRAND DOUBLE HIPPODROME.

PERFORMANCES AT 10, 2, and 8 O'CLOCK.

Franklin-av. cars leave Grand, Houston, and Roosevelt-st. ferries every two minutes. Gates and Fulton-av. cars leave Fulton Ferry. Nostrand-av. cars leave South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Hamilton-av. cars leave South Ferry. All the above lines run to the immediate vicinity of the show grounds.

THE GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR moves on its grand triumphal tour, and exhibits in Norwalk, Conn., Monday, April 21.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

GRAND COMBINATION.

VOKES FAMILY in their GREAT SPECIALTY, the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.	GEO. FAWCETT ROWE as MICAWBER, and Mr. F. F. MACKAY as URIAH HEEP.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING ONLY.

ART AUCTION,

SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION of the very finest class of FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS,

Probably the most elegant offered in America this season, to be sold on the evenings of 21st, 22d, and 23d April.

NOW OPEN. EXHIBITION FREE. DAY AND EVENING.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 19, 2 P. M.,

MATINEE READINGS BY

Mrs. Scott Siddons,

with a new and brilliant programme.

Tickets, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at Schirmer's and Gurley's.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT, Saturday Evening, April 19, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Will conduct his "Ocean Symphony."

Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, Solo Violinist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA, Under the leadership of HERR CARL BERGMANN.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

FOUR WEEKS ONLY.

FRANK MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

IRISH COMEDY, IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, WIT, AND HUMOR.

Orchestra, 75c.; admission, 50c.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

General admission, 50c.; children 15c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIMEE.

FAREWELL AIMEE GALA MATINEE TO-DAY at 1; DOORS OPEN at 12.

LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.

AIMEE and JUTEAU in their best roles.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; gallery, 50 cents. Seats at Academy, and 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Immense success of AGNES ETHEL in FROU FROU.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance. First Frou Frou Matinee SATURDAY at 1½.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH Annual Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, is now open, DAY and EVENING, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 24, 1873.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N. Y., Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS

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Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.

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FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

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No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 159 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!!

THE GREAT DRAMA OF SOCIETY.

Characters by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Miss GRIFFITHS.—Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. GEORGE DEVERE, Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN, Mr. J. A. MACKAY, W. BEEKMAN, CARROLL, and others.

A DIVORCE MATINEE

THIS SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the revival of DIVORCE will be followed by the production of a new and original play of powerful emotional character. ALSO, A revival of the greatly popular play of MAN AND WIFE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Curtain rises at 8.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S Famous, Realistic, Local, and Contemporaneous Sensational Drama, with its THRILLING, ORIGINAL RAILROAD SENSATION!!! and the great realistic PIER SCENE!!!

MRS. JOHN WOOD

PEACH BLOSSOM.

Her last nights in America.

MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, at 1½.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has engaged the world-famous artist, Mr.

CHARLES FECHTER,

for a limited number of nights, beginning on MONDAY EVENING, April 28, in his magnificent realization of Dumas' romantic hero,

MONTE CRISTO,

Which will be given with a most extraordinary cast, and with a perfect mise-en-scene.

Box sheet open for the entire first week this morning, April 17, at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF DADDY O'DOWD,

AND LAST THREE NIGHTS OF Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, in his great character of MICHAEL O'DOWD.

LAST DADDY O'DOWD MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

The public of New-York have responded to this extraordinary delineation one of those great and truthful works of art which remain as heirlooms of the stage. The management feels gratified the last performance will date from BOOTH'S THEATRE ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 21,

ARRAH NA POGUE and KERRY.

Mr. BOUCICAULT as SHAUN and KERRY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE.

LAST MATINEE OF DADDY O'DOWD,

and last appearance but one of Mr. BOUCICAULT as MICHAEL O'DOWD.

As Matinee performances at this Theatre are so largely attended by ladies and children, the management feels gratified in calling the attention of families to the prominent features in all the Irish plays of the eminent Dramatist. In subject, character, and dialogue, they are pure and free from adulteration, in every sense of that word. And while they are proverbial for their depth of emotion and breadth of humor, they contain nothing the most innocent may not witness, understand, and appreciate.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

ELEVENTH WEEK OF Mr. SOTHERN in HIS EXTRAORDINARY IMPERSONATIONS of DAVID GARRICK and LORD DUNDREARY, which will be presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.

The following eminent artists will appear:

Mr. SOTHERN,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. BISHOP,
Mr. CARROLL,	Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. LEONARD,	Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. EDWIN,	Mr. CURRAN,
	Mr. PECK.
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS,	Mrs. PONISI,
Miss FANNY FOSTER,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Box-plan open one month in advance.

Curtain rises at 8 precisely, and carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

J. E. HAYES...............Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2, LAST WEEK OF THE FOURTH EDITION of G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, GRAND RECONSTRUCTION and FIRST TIME OF THE FIFTH EDITION of G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

New Scenery, Tricks, and Specialities.

Full particulars will duly appear.

See the present version ere it be too late.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LES CENT VIERGES.

FAREWELL NIGHT OF MLLE. AIMEE, THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE.

TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock, the successful new opera, LES CENT VIERGES, LES CENT VIERGES, LES CENT VIERGES.

AIMEE and the full strength of the company.

TO-MORROW at 1, FAREWELL AIMEE Matinee.

LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.

AIMEE and JUTEAU in their best roles.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; gallery, 50c.; boxes $8 and $6.

Seats secured at Academy, and 701 and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF MR. DOMINICK MURRAY.

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. NIGHT AT 8.

FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE OF THE GAMBLER'S CRIME; Or, THE MURDER ON THE HUDSON.

The great Irish comedian and character actor, MR. DOMINICK MURRAY, in his celebrated sensation drama, THE GAMBLER'S CRIME. MATINEE AT 2.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GAMBLER'S CRIME.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D-ST.

First appearance of the Champion Dancer, MASTER BARNEY, MASTER BARNEY, who will appear in his inimitable breakdown, and as Jane Ann O'Hoolahan in the Intelligence Office.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

LOUIS DURR'S HISTORICAL COLLECTION, comprising over 300 paintings by the best masters, from the fourteenth century down to the present time, now open from 2 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, in the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Entrance on 4th-av., near 14th-st.

Admission during the day, 50 cents; in the evening, 25 cents.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS,

MATINEE READING TO-DAY.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 2 P. M.

H. C. DOBSON, THE GREAT BANJOIST, will perform on the five, six, and seven-string banjo at the Green Room, No. 141 4th-av., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Admission free.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

At the annual election, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

BENJ. S. WALCOTT,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
JAS. E. [illegible]WORTH,	[illegible]
PHILIP W. [illegible]	[illegible]
GEO. A. [illegible]	[illegible]
CHARLES FICK,	[illegible]
ARNOLD A. LEWIS,	[illegible]
DANIEL CHAUNCEY,	[illegible]
JAMES F. WALLACE,	[illegible]
ROBERT S. EVENING,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] PRICE,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] BROWN,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
EDWARD [illegible]	[illegible] COLEMAN.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election:

WALTER H. [illegible], MARQUIS C. GASPAR, [illegible].

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT was unanimously re-elected President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS office this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
WM. B. [illegible],	[illegible]
JOHN CASTREE,	[illegible]
FRANCIS A. HAY,	[illegible]
THOS. PATON,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
DANIEL DREW,	[illegible]
JOHN J. MORRIS,	[illegible]
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED,	J. A. COOPER,
O. W. BIRD,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	M. G. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAP,	EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
E. E. LIVERMORE,	PETER BOWE.

And the following named gentlemen, viz.: Charles E. Crehan, Hector Armstrong, and Horton Frost, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election; and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BROOKLYN EDUCATION.

Mass-Meeting Last Evening—The Present School System Condemned—The Speeches and Resolutions.

Whether reform and reorganization are needed in the public-school system of Brooklyn might admit of some argument, but there can be no question as to the success of the mass-meeting at the Academy of Music in that city, last evening. The Academy was opened at 7 P. M., and at the same hour the adjacent thoroughfare began assuming an animated appearance, Court-street, leading from the Sixth and Twentieth Wards, being thronged from an early hour. By 7½ o'clock nearly every seat in the Academy was occupied, and the stage seats for the officers and more distinguished visitors were all taken. When the meeting was opened, at 8 P. M., standing-room could with difficulty be obtained, either in the auditorium or on the stage, and many who came at a later hour were unable to gain admittance.

The circumstance which brought together this gathering, although familiar to all citizens of Brooklyn, may be briefly summed up. Public School No. 13, in the Sixth Ward, of which Mr. W. N. Reid was principal, was declared to be overcrowded, and a new school, No. 32, was erected, to which a district was assigned, and the parents of many of the scholars of No. 13 were requested to send their children to the new school, in the district of which they resided. A notice to the scholars was also read in No. 13, but, as alleged, the principal of the latter continued taking children residing in the district of the new school, No. 32, and at a meeting of the Board of Education his summary removal was ordered on motion of Mr. Thos. Kinsella, who personally conveyed the notice of dismissal to Mr. Reid. The friends of the latter espoused his cause, and declared that the district grievance was only a pretext, and that the real cause of removal was Mr. Reid's alleged participation in the framing of a bill, now before the Legislature, for the reorganization of the school system. Indignation meetings were held in the locality, and arrangements completed for the demonstration at the Academy of Music last evening.

The general grounds of complaint, as set forth by the speakers, were that the present public-school education of Brooklyn is of a low, inferior grade; that the system of school government is faulty, and needs entire revolution; that the accommodation was wholly inadequate to the number of children in need of the benefits of public-school education, and that for a less amount of money than is expended for education in Brooklyn, other cities and States afford instruction of a far higher order to a greater number of children.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Coit, and among those on the platform were Hon. Demas Barnes, John W. Hunter, Henry C. Bowen, ex-Judge Morris, J. W. Cuyler, Aldermen Dorlon and Tindel, and others known in local, social, and political circles. Some of the speakers who were expected did not appear, and in consequence the arrangements were somewhat upset. One of the features of the occasion was the number of ladies and children in the audience, and the generally respectable character of the latter.

Dr. Earl called the meeting to order, and after announcing the object of the gathering, nominated William Coit as presiding officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, on taking the chair, said that the citizens of Brooklyn were mortified at the present condition of their public school system. It was due to the poor of Brooklyn that a proper system of education should be established, as they have not the same means to develop the genius of their children as the rich. A bill to this end had been put before the Legislature, and the friends of the measure have told that august body that the people of Brooklyn demanded it. It has been argued that the Brooklyn people are too much taxed already for any improvement to be made in education. If economy is desired, let it begin with the bridge, the Hempstead reservoir, the useless pavements, and even the Park, but not with education. Let economy commence with the suppression of public robbery, but give the children an opportunity to be educated. The Board of Education has done that which has brought upon its members the condemnation of the citizens of Brooklyn. He alluded to the unjust dismissal of Mr. Reid from the position of Principal of School No. 13—a school with 1,800 children and 32 teachers—without notice or an opportunity to defend or vindicate himself. The unjust act was a violation of the rights dear to every man. The speaker then closed his remarks with the assertion that the Board of Education had lost the confidence of all the citizens of Brooklyn, not only in this particular case, but in many other things almost too numerous to particularize.

Mr. Coffin then read a list of vice-presidents and secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Hoyt next read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That education, intelligence, and virtue are essential under a republican form of government to the extension and preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the public school system of the State of New-York was devised and adopted to secure these inestimable blessings, but that its application in Brooklyn has failed fully to accomplish these results.

Resolved, That the School bill presented to the Assembly by Hon. A. P. Higgins, in its provisions for securing efficiency and moral worth in the Board of Education, a higher grade of study for the children of the poor, and an opportunity for those whose requirements and inclinations fit them to become teachers to obtain a thorough preparation for that honorable position, is worthy a place upon our statute book, and we trust the Legislature will not adjourn until that bill becomes a law.

Resolved, That as experience demonstrates that the education of the masses of the people cannot safely be remitted to the voluntary principle alone, it should, under proper regulations and restrictions, be rendered compulsory and be under the control and direction of the State.

The remaining resolutions alluded to the removal of Mr. Reid; condemned the summary action of the Board of Education as a wanton outrage on the rights of an American citizen, and indorsed the action of those papers which had raised their voice "against the impositions and exactions of despotic usurpers of power."

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Reid, who, however, evidently seemed very reluctant to come forward; but the audience refused to listen to any one else until he appeared. When he did appear the applause was deafening and long continued.

ADDRESS OF MR. REID.

Mr. Reid said he had not intended to speak at that meeting, but to remain outside of the building. He, however, could not refuse to answer such a call. It had been said that Brooklyn, before the close of the century, would number 1,000,000 inhabitants; and why was this expected? Because of its advantages, not the least of which should be its public system of instruction. The city expends annually $1,600,000 for education, and yet forty-five per cent. of children of school age are without school accommodation, and with nothing above the grade of the grammar-school. This is evident from the official reports of education in Brooklyn. But the action of the present meeting would have some weight in securing from the Legislature that reform which will give to the children of Brooklyn a higher standard of education than any heretofore enjoyed by them.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The next speaker was Mr. E. B. Hale, who said he was mortified to think that the third city of the Union should rank about the hundredth in its system of education, notwithstanding the fact that $1,000,000 is expended annually for that object. In Massachusetts it costs $22 80 annually for the education of the children, and they are educated in everything. If every child in Brooklyn could find school accommodation, it would cost $46 each to educate them; but as forty-five per cent. of the children do not go to school, the cost is $72 each. Now what becomes of this money, for it cannot be expended in education, as there is nothing above a grammar school? The speaker would not say the money had been stolen—it was the fault of the system—but if that be the case, it was time to sweep away both the system and those who were working it. There was no opportunity for a poor man's son or daughter to be educated in the higher branches, and yet the poor man was compelled to pay his pro rata of the $1,000,000—the disposition of which has not yet been explained. The manner of choosing the teachers, he said, was wrong. The system of choosing female teachers without qualifications was vicious. The schools must not be run in the interest of a party, or in the interest of a church, [loud applause,] but should be run in the interest of common integrity and common honesty. They must not be run in the interest of fraternity between a certain man and another, or a certain man and woman; but should be run in the interest of virtue and right, honesty and purity, so that the children could be educated as well and as cheaply as in Massachusetts.

Col. Homer E. Sprague, of the Adelphi Academy, said he would not make a sweeping charge against the whole Board of Education, as some of its members were noble men; [a voice—"Only seven;"] men who work honestly and without pay. He was an advocate for the establishment of a free high school in Brooklyn. The United States Government had given 60,000,000 acres of public land for education, and in 1862 Congress granted 9,000,000 acres for the endowment of colleges. Of this New-York had received 990,000 acres for the endowment of colleges. But what is the condition of New-York? In Massachusetts there are 180 high schools, and in Ohio 196, yet in Brooklyn there is not one. There is not an important city in the Union but has its high school, but the third city, in importance and wealth, has nothing of the kind. The high school is a stimulus to the lower schools, and Brooklyn should have one—not for the rich, but for the great mass who are unable to pay for education.

Rev. L. P. Ingersoll, of the Middle Reformed Church, said the corner-stone of liberty was the common school. The firing on Sumter was merely an outbreak of passion, but the insult to the flag roused the whole North. School No. 13 may be the Sumter of the present day, and if it be the means of rousing the people to look after their school system, and sift the wheat from the chaff in the Board of Education, it may be a blessing to Brooklyn. Unless Brooklyn will not provide education for her children, she will have to expend her millions in building prisons, penitentiaries, and police stations.

Col. A. C. Davis said the meeting, in its numbers, reminded him of the one held to check the ballot-box stuffers. He wished to see the people educated up to the time when there would be no ballot-box stuffers. The money raised for schools, he said, was expended to pay sinecurists in the City Hall instead of being paid to teachers; for, if a proper salary was paid the teachers, Brooklyn would have had good ones. The disadvantage of Brooklyn in her educational interests has and will retard her progress. He wished to know if Brooklyn would find it cheaper to build prisons at the end of the road or schools at the beginning. If the schools were not sufficient in number, he advised them to shut off the stealings at the City Hall and turn the revenues over to the cause of education. Educate the children, and taxes would go down, for ignorant men would not then vote 500 times, but educated men would all vote once. Honest men could be selected to office, and dishonest men would not ride in carriages and live at hotels on the stealings from the City Treasury.

Hon. Demas Barnes also spoke to the same effect, and pointed out how Brooklyn was behind all the other cities of the Union. While the office-holders had been cutting down the school-teachers' salaries they had squandered millions. Political preference, and not talent, qualified the teacher in the majority of cases, and political despotism controlled the education of the children. Although education cost in Brooklyn more per child, the teachers were paid from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than in other cities of the Union. It was needless to hint at what had become of this money.

Dr. Earl strongly urged a speedy reform in the system of education.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECEDING STRIKERS.

Gasmen Petitioning to be Taken Back—A Mysterious Affair.

The strike of the workmen of the New-York Gas-light Company is about ended. For some days past it has been rumored in the vicinity of the works that a number of the men on strike were willing and anxious to go back and work twelve hours at the old rates. These rumors were denied at the head-quarters of the strikers, and when the men were questioned individually about the matter, none were found willing to avow connection with any movement of the kind. But that such a movement was on foot among a number of the men is placed beyond question by the fact that, late on Thursday night, two of the strikers visited the superintendent's office and presented a petition, purporting to come from a large number of the men, and asking to be taken back on the old terms. The petition was written on a sheet of foolscap, and was signed "old hands." There were no names appended to the document. Mr. Mowton informed the petitioners that he could not take notice of a communication in that shape, but if the names of the petitioners were appended, he would lay the matter before the President. The men went away, and yesterday morning returned with seventy-eight names signed to the petition. The names are those of men who worked in the gas-house before the strike. The men who presented the petition were sent with it to the head office, in Hester-street, where the President laid the matter before the Board of Directors. Up to a late hour last night Superintendent Mowton had not been notified by the directors what action had been taken in the matter. At the head-quarters of the strikers, in First-avenue, the news that a portion of their men had petitioned to be taken back caused the utmost consternation. All the men in the room, and a largely attended meeting was being held at the time, emphatically denied that they had signed or authorized their names to be signed to the petition. The number of men on strike does not exceed 140. If seventy-eight of them signed the petition, a good many of the strikers who were present at the meeting last night must have been false to their fellows. However, as the petition was kept a secret up to last night, and the document itself was not on view at the Superintendent's office it may be that a few of the men, not wholly in sympathy with the strike, put out the petition as a feeler and attached the names without warrant from the owners. A few days after the strike was inaugurated, the officials of the company declared that under no circumstances would the men who struck be taken back. If this decision is adhered to, the signers of the petition will be in very bad plight indeed. Discarded by the remainder of the strikers, and refused employment by the company, their position will not be enviable.

At present there is not the slightest indication of any disturbance, but the police are of opinion that in case the company refuse to take back the men, and the strikers see no ultimate chance of success, there will be a good deal of trouble, at least until they find some other employment.

Pigeon-Shooting Tournament.

Owing to the unavoidable break in the arrangement for the three days' pigeon shooting, at Hall's Driving Park, in consequence of the rain of Thursday, the closing day, yesterday, was not so well attended as the other two days. The match was to have been a sweep of $100 entry, at 40 birds each, 27 yards, but only two being willing to enter it was changed to a handicap sweep at 20 birds each, for which there were seven entries. Tinker and Paine were handicapped at 27 yards rise, Bogardus and Miles Johnson, 26 yards; and E. Parry, P. Parry, and J. Johnson, 25 yards. With very few exceptions, the birds were very good, several being wild, hard drivers, which were the only ones missed. Tinker missed his first and sixteenth bird, killing all the rest in splendid style, only using the second barrel to four birds. Paine led off in good style, bringing down his first 15 birds, at nearly all of which he quite unnecessarily fired both barrels; the 16th bird was hard hit and fell out of the bonds; the 18th was a hard quartering bird to the right, and missed with both barrels. Paine and Tinker were now a tie for first money, and ahead of all the rest, the interest consequently cented on them, as they had only two birds each to shoot. Unfortunately, Paine got another hard driver to the right for his last bird, which he missed. Bogardus failed to shoot with his accustomed skill, which was partly owing to the range being a new one to him, and partly to his wounded leg, which troubled him considerably yesterday. Miles Johnson appeared to have bad luck, getting several hard drivers, two of which he lost, they falling dead out of bounds. Some outside bets as to which would score the most killed, Johnson or P. Parry, lent some interest to their shooting. Parry had missed three at first, his gun being out of order, so that he could only fire with one barrel, and up to the fifteenth Johnson had only missed three; but that one happened to be a hard driver, and was missed. Parry, however, lost his sixteenth, which fell dead about two yards beyond the boundary; so they were both even again. Johnson missed his sixteenth, which again placed him behind, and Parry killed his last four, while Johnson missed his twentieth, leaving Parry 2 ahead. Parry shot well, but missed 3 very easy birds and 3 that were hard drivers. J. Johnson's shooting was very good throughout, his only misses being hard quartering birds, one of which fell dead a few inches out of bounds. At the conclusion of the match Paine and Tinker shot at 20 more birds each, Paine killing all and Tinker 18. In the match at 20 birds each Tinker took first money, $125, and Paine second money, $50. Mr. G. S. Lamphear acted as referee and Mr. Dexter as scorer. The following is the

SUMMARY:

Pigeon shooting tournament, Hall's Driving Park, handicap sweepstakes, 20 birds each, 80 yards boundary, English rules to govern; seven entries, $25 each; first money $125, second money $50.

E. W. Tinker, 27 yards—0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1. Killed 18, missed 2.

Ira A. Paine, 27 yards—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0. Killed 17, missed 3.

A. H. Bogardus, 26 yards—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1. Killed 15, missed 5.

M. Johnson, 26 yards—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0. Killed 14, missed 6.

E. Parry, 25 yards—1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0. Killed 14, missed 6.

P. Parry, 25 yards—1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1. Killed 16, missed 4.

J. Johnson, 25 yards—1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Killed 16, missed 4.

Second twenty birds shot at by Paine and Tinker:

Paine—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Total of 40 birds—Killed 37, missed 3.

Tinker—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Total of 40 birds—Killed 36, missed 4.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and S. Marvin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Congressman J. H. Platt, of Virginia; Senator George West, of New-York; Col. E. R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, and Col. B. Castaneda, of Peru, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Major Irwin, of Kingston, Canada, and A. F. Elliott, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, and Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collins, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. E. C. Benedict, of New-York, and Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, are at the Sturtevant House.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

George Scheffin Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of George Scheffin for the murder of his wife, Maria Scheffin, was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The prisoner's examination was continued. In answer to the District-Attorney, he stated that after striking his wife on the night she died he went to bed, and on the following morning before getting up his sister told him of Maria's death. He then got up, and, going out, told the matter to the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, and also to the undertaker. All he said to his wife on the previous night was, "Oh, you blackguard, now I have caught you!" The remainder of his testimony was but a repetition of that already given. Some additional evidence was given for the defense of a corroborative character, and the case rested on both sides.

Mr. Howe, in summing up for the prisoner, said that the allegation of murder upon the evidence was altogether out of the question, and the case now resolved itself into whether the prisoner should be acquitted or convicted of one of the minor degrees of manslaughter. As he stated in his opening there was no element of murder in the case. Counsel adverted to the good character of the prisoner prior to this unhappy occurrence; to his untiring industry, and his great care and attention to aged and helpless parents. The misfortune of his life was his marriage to a woman utterly devoid of any fine and beautiful womanly instincts, a woman of the most degraded appetites and passions, who was lost to all sense of shame and decency. Had Scheffin killed his wife under the circumstances in which he detected her he would have been justified, but the fact was that he did not kill her, and the evidence failed to show he was guilty of any lesser crime.

In summing up for the prosecution District-Attorney Phelps said he would not ask the jury to strain the evidence in such a manner as to support a verdict which the facts did not justify. There were three questions to be answered in arriving at a verdict, namely, Was Maria Scheffin dead? Did she die from the effects of violence? And was that violence inflicted by the prisoner at the bar? These three propositions covered the entire case. As to her death there was no question. The testimony of the physicians who had made the post mortem examination showed conclusively that she came to her death by violence. The defense introduced no testimony to contradict this. She had been cut and beaten in a most brutal and shocking manner, having received a dozen wounds, one of which was sufficient to cause death. That the wounds had been received at the hands of the prisoner was equally certain. His own statement that he quarreled with his wife on the night in question; the fact that he had given himself up to the authorities before there was any charge made against him; the statements of his mother that her son George had been making trouble in the house by beating his wife, all showed that the prisoner was the guilty party. The admissions of the prisoner and his mother were sufficient to prove that a brutal and horrible murder had been committed. The District-Attorney detailed the circumstances of the case, as already published in THE TIMES, arguing that there was nothing even in the prisoner's own statement that in any way justified the violence that had been used. There was no provocation which could excuse such treatment. Had there been a hasty pistol-shot in a moment of excitement, or a sudden dagger stroke, there might be some reason to believe that the prisoner had been moved by an uncontrollable passion to commit the crime. There was no evidence to show that such had been the case. The violent treatment was deliberate, continued, and brutal. Counsel referred to the nature of the crime, and concluding confidently left the case to the determination of the jury.

Judge Brady charged the jury, stating the law of the case, and giving them the customary directions as to their finding.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 3½ o'clock, and after eight hours and a half deliberation, returned to court at 12 o'clock last night. At that hour but few persons were present, excepting the reporters, counsel on both sides, the officers of the court, and the prisoner's son. At 12 o'clock Judge Brady took his seat on the bench, and the jury answered the usual formalities in reply to the clerk. Upon being asked what was their verdict, the foreman answered that they found the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree.

The announcement of the verdict was received with considerable surprise by the persons in court, principally friends of the prisoner. The general expectation seemed to be that the jury would find Scheffin guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and fancied that his refusal to plead to that indictment would have the effect of influencing them in his favor. At the request of prisoner's counsel, the jury were polled, and formally recorded their verdict as announced by the foreman.

Mr. Howe then rose and stated to the Court that before the present trouble the prisoner's character was good in every respect, and he hoped that this would have its due weight in the sentence of the Court. He referred to the prisoner's aged father and mother, and to the fact that the District-Attorney, yesterday, agreed to accept a plea of manslaughter in the second degree.

Judge Brady said that the prisoner had received a fair and impartial trial, and he had been informed that a lesser plea would have been accepted; but he, the prisoner could not be induced to plead guilty to the minor plea. Judge Brady believed that the verdict of the jury was influenced by the prisoner's good character, otherwise they might have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The judge then sentenced Scheffin to imprisonment for life. After the sentence was pronounced the prisoner's little boy, about eleven years old, burst out crying, and his sobs and moans over the fate of his unfortunate father were piteous and heart-rending. Scheffin was the only person in the Court who was unaffected. He appeared quite unconcerned and indifferent, and acted as if he were a spectator instead of the principal actor in the drama which consigned him to a living tomb. When the moment for parting arrived, the son fainted, and had to be carried into the next room by Deputy Sheriff Shields, who applied proper restoratives. The boy was taken away by his friends, and the prisoner was removed to the Tombs.

Life-Saving Apparatus—A Plea for Rafts.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute met last evening, at Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Prof. S. D. Silliman presiding. Mr. Norman Wiard read a paper on "Life-saving Apparatus." In the course of his remarks he said that, although the Atlantic had several boats on board, they were of no use when that ill-fated vessel struck the rocks. Such boats, he said, on ocean steam-ships are worthless. They are constructed of such brittle material that they can be crushed like an egg-shell. If the Atlantic had on board a number of rafts, and when she struck they had been thrown in the water, or on the ship, the passengers would have caught hold of them, and probably a larger number would have been saved. Mr. Wiard then produced a model of an india-rubber life-raft, which could be thrown in the water in any shape, and it would immediately right itself. He contended that the raft was ample and useful, and if adopted would be of far greater value than boats. They could be propelled by oars or by sail, and they would not swamp by overcrowding. He knew a lady who had been four hours in one of these rafts, in a rough sea, and she preferred a sail in them to the common boat. The inefficiency in life-saving apparatus on board ocean steam-ships is well known, and passengers should decline to stand by any company who have not a sufficient number of rafts on board each vessel. He stated that 150 of the rafts he described were in use in the United States Navy, and they have given the greatest satisfaction. In conclusion he gave the following list of lives lost within ten miles of the British coast during eleven years: 1861, 884; 1862, 690; 1863, 620; 1864, 516; 1865, 698; 1866, 896; 1867, 333; 1868, 824; 1869, 933; 1870, 983; 1871, 629. Average for the eleven years, 798½ each year.

Fatal Leap from a Railroad Car.

Frederick Reid, aged fourteen years, was killed on the railroad track at Canarsie, L. I., yesterday. The deceased was a son of Mr. Philip H. Reid, lessee of the Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he got on a passenger car which was being backed down the track. A flat freight or platform car was attached to the rear of the passenger car. Although warned by the conductor, the deceased insisted on jumping from one to the other, but as he leaped from the platform a chain caught in his clothes, and he was thrown under the wheel of the passenger car and killed instantly.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Edward Armstrong, who pleaded guilty the previous day to picking the pocket of Annie Beach, No. 575 Broome-street, on a Sixth-avenue car, was sent to State Prison for one year. John Nolan, who pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of John Dunford, on the 29th of March, was sent to State Prison for four years. Edward J. Shea, a 'longshoreman, indicted for striking Josh Hart, at the Theatre Comique, with a cotton-hook, on the 19th February, puncturing the flesh, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Assistant District-Attorney Russell stated that he had been informed by the complainant that he had himself been in a measure to blame for the occurrence. He had also received several affidavits testifying to the prisoner's good character, and thought it was a case in which he should ask for a suspension of judgment. The court suspended sentence. Frank Rogers, charged with forging the name of Patrick Lynch, No. 989 Broadway, to an order on which he obtained a small sum of money, having used a telegraph messenger named James Hoey as a tool, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. John Burns, indicted for firing a pistol at Christopher Nolan, of No. 438 First-avenue, on the 15th June, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The Sharkey murder case has been set down for trial in this Court for Thursday next.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Their First Annual Dinner—Address of Mr. A. S. Jewell.

The first annual dinner of the New-York Produce Exchange came off last evening at Delmonico's, and in point of numbers and in the true spirit of good humored sociability, could favorably compare with any gathering of a similar nature which occurred during the past season. For an inaugural assemblage, the attendance was unusually large, and the speeches, though not bearing upon any particularly popular topics, were very interesting, and were distinguished principally by the lively and witty vein with which they were pervaded throughout. The wall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a number of appropriate devices recalled the commercial character of the meeting. Mr. John H. Boynton presided. On his right, at the chief table, sat Mr. A. S. Jewell and Col. Hincken, and on his left, Col. John E. Reid and A. E. Masters, all former presidents of the Exchange.

On the cloth being removed the chairman delivered a few remarks, introducing Mr. A. S. Jewel, who responded to the toast of the "New-York Produce Exchange."

Mr. Jewel, in rising, was received with applause. He said: What is the aim and what are the objects of the institution with which we are all connected? Are we to consider it merely as a place in which to gain money? Is it simply four walls covered with a roof, and made sufficiently comfortable for you to meet in and transact all the business which can possibly crowd into it? Is the duty of the Board of Managers ended with giving you a certain amount of convenience and preserving order on your floors and at your meetings? I do not so view it. Were this all, neither I nor the gentlemen associated with me would give our valuable time to daily supervising your affairs. It would not be fair for you to prevent us from engaging with all our might, in the one sole object of the association—a scramble for money. Were this all, we should not count it the high honor we do to represent you in an official capacity. Let us turn for a moment to the charter of the institution. How stands it there? The objects of this association are:

To provide and regulate a suitable room or rooms.

To inculcate just and equitable principles in trade.

To acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information.

To establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; and,

To adjust controversies and misunderstandings between its members.

Here are five distinct objects set forth: The first, to provide suitable accommodations for an Exchange.

This, gentlemen, through your own magnanimous action, has been attained. Thanks to yourselves we are no longer tenants, but are the owners of a building of which you may be proud. Our aim for many a year past has been to make this building more worthy of your occupancy. "To adjust controversies and misunderstandings between members." This is a duty that devolves chiefly upon the "Arbitration Committee." And let me say for them that it is a most responsible duty and that it has been well performed. In the hundreds of cases that have come before them, involving large amounts of money and a larger amount of principle, there has scarcely ever arisen a question as to the correctness of their decision, never one as to the integrity of their intention. "To acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information."

On this point I shall now simply refer you to our bulletin boards, which to-day contain a wider range of information from the West, the South, and from across the seas than ever before. We think nothing of real value attainable is there wanting. "To establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages." If by this is meant the organizing the different classes of business represented in one place into distinct departments, each with its own sub-committee and with its own code of rules applicable to itself, and each in harmony with the other, and with the general code laid down for the guidance of us all—then I think something has been already attained by us, and that there is the promise of more rapidly to follow; and finally, "to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade." Here, as I understand it, is our highest mission, to serve as a place where merchants shall be educated, where instruction shall be given in mercantile honor, where integrity and unswerving rectitude shall outrank mere money; where the example of older men, who have never yielded for a moment to temptation, shall be esteemed at its true worth, and where any who may come with a lower standard of principle shall be made to feel rebuked, and be led to change their course. It is because I feel that we, as an institution, are accomplishing something in these higher respects that I prize the position your unsolicited choice called me to occupy as its presiding officer, and it is to carry out these aims that I shall ever strive, so long as I am connected with the New-York Produce Exchange.

In response to a general call, Mr. J. N. McCullough spoke to the same toast. His address was replete with humor and good local hits.

The following toasts were also proposed, and responded to: "The railroads and canals—our great feeders—the fork and spoon of New-York," Mr. Theodore Cusack. "Our warehouse system," Mr. Frank L. Moulton. "Our maritime commerce—tenants at will of our English, French, and German cousins, to whom we pay a large rent, and no chance to become freeholders"—Col. E. Hincken. "Flour—the staff of life; the lean men grow fat on it, and the fat men lean on it," H. U. Smith. "Grain—a seedy subject, and should be treated Ceres-ly," Wm. Blanchard. "Provisions," Geo. W. Macgrath. "Oats, peas and beans," Arthur Sinclair. "Arbitration Committee," Wm. A. Blanchard, and the "Ladies," Col. Isaac H. Reid.

The festivities did not terminate until after midnight.

The Wilson Industrial School and Mission.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission was held at 3 P. M. yesterday, corner of Eighth-street and Avenue A, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges presiding. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Ransom, was read, showing no material change in the account of moneys received and expended last, as compared with the previous year.

Miss Margaret Collins, Superintendent of the Industrial School, read her report, showing that 300 scholars were registered in the school, with an average attendance of 170. The report referred with pleasure to the fact that the school children had, last Summer, derived much pleasure and comfort in attending the picnic which was given under the auspices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES fund.

The pastor of the Mission, Rev. L. Willet, reported a prosperous Sunday-school, with 300 members. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hastings, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee met at No. 349 Bowery last night, Wm. Gellmann in the chair. The Executive Committee submitted a report, which was adopted, stating that a remonstrance had been addressed to Aldermen Koch and Kehr in reference to the nominations by the Mayor for a Board of Excise Commissioners, on account of his omission to nominate at least one German citizen for that board; also, that Consul Frederick Kuhne has been recommended to Governor Dix as candidate for Commissioner of Emigration. A resolution was passed hailing with satisfaction the final adoption of a new charter for the City, as a means of insuring the removal of the last remnants of the old Tammany Ring remaining in the administration of our Municipal affairs.

The Dentists and the Owners of Patent Rights in Rubber.

In compliance with a call for a general meeting of the dentists of New-York and Brooklyn, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Dental College last evening, Mr. William H. Dwinelle in the chair, to take action regarding a suit brought by the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against Benoni E. Gardner, a dentist, for infringement of patent. The dentists claim that the company possesses unfair advantages, which enables it to stop the work of all dentists who use rubber, and resolutions were adopted regarding as hazardous to their rights the trial of a patent claim against any one dentist without notice being given to the United States Dental Union; and asking the United States Courts, when such a suit is again brought, to order the claimant to advertise the fact in at least two dental journals, so as to enable the profession to protect themselves against the collusion which, they claim, took place in the Gardner suit.

The Law's Delays.

In Parts I. and II. of the Superior Court, held by Judges Freedman and Curtis respectively, there were on the day calendars for trial, yesterday, thirty-nine cases. In but one of the thirty-nine were the counsel or the parties ready for trial, and in that case the judgment was by default.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Tybee sailed for Samana Bay yesterday.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Association Hall, by Mr. Geo. W. Hows, entitled "Peter's Ambition; or, All Astray."

An amateur dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of the New-York Infant Asylum, was given last evening at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street.

August Petrie, a City marshal attached to the Fourth District Civil Court, was yesterday summarily dismissed by Mayor Havemeyer on a complaint of having charged illegal fees.

John Palmer, aged sixteen, of No. 159 East Twenty-sixth-street, while at work on the roof of the new church, No. 114 East Twenty-third-street, yesterday, fell to the pavement, sustaining fatal injuries.

Yesterday Dr. Sheape, a native of Germany, was found in his room at the Devoe House, Bleecker-street, where he had been boarding, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place this evening. Subject, "Mordents and Dyeing." Lecturer, Prof. Chas. P. Chandler, of Columbia College.

John Roach, aged twenty-seven, of East Forty-first-street, was seriously injured yesterday by the caving in of an embankment at Seventieth-street and Third-avenue. He was cared for at Mount Sinai Hospital.

On Thursday evening the store of J. R. Vallen & Co., on the second floor of No. 69 West Broadway, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off four pieces of black silk and one piece of grenadine, valued in all at $450.

Charles G. Bartlett, who, after having shipped as second mate of the bark Oneco and drawn $70 advance pay, deserted the vessel, was yesterday held in $900 bail, by United States Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

George Terry, aged twenty-four, a car-driver, residing at No. 504 West Forty-second-street, was struck on the head and severely injured yesterday by a man named McCann, during a quarrel in the eating-saloon No. 538 East Fourteenth-street. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Preparations are being made for the celebration of the children's Sunday-school May anniversaries.

Mr. Thomas Prosser has obtained from Judge Pratt a mandamus directing the Board of Education to proceed with the erection of School-house No 35, in the Twenty-first Ward.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new Police Court, to be erected in the rear of the City Hall, at Newark.

The rain of Thursday damaged the new sewer in course of construction in Badger-avenue, Newark, to the amount of $1,000.

Ex-Policeman Michael Wayland died yesterday in Jersey City from lock-jaw, resulting from accidentally crushing his fingers.

The contract to supply stone for the Government building to be erected in Trenton has been given to Prior & Sons; amount, $92,400.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has authorized the issue of $500,000 in water-scrip, and rescinded a former issue of $200,000.

A child named Louisa Bomeman, aged three years, was drowned in a cistern in Germania-avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Second-street, Jersey City, yesterday. It had evidently been in the water for several months.

Klenen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, is said to be in New-York, and several residents of the former city claim to have met him on Broadway within a day or two.

Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, will make his annual visitation to Trinity Parish, Woodbridge, on Thursday evening next, when the holy rite of confirmation will be administered.

A woman named Mrs. Edward Pacher, yesterday appeared before Police Justice Seymour, in Jersey City, and charged her husband with abandoning herself and three children he had by his first wife. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Joseph Somerville, a Jersey City junkman, was arrested yesterday for receiving stolen goods. About a ton of old iron was found in his shop, much of which was identified as having been stolen from the burned public school in Bay-street, and the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A few nights since some maliciously-inclined persons broke into the Presbyterian and Baptist churches at Hightstown, and removed the clappers of the bells. In the latter they mutilated the organ so as to render it useless. A man named Jackson, living in Princeton, has been arrested on charge of being implicated in the affair.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 18, 1873.

The Senate met at 9½ o'clock A. M., but immediately took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 9½ o'clock A. M.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Prince—Defining some of the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants; requiring County Clerks to transmit to the Secretary of State certified copies of the official county canvass; amending the State Registry law.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Helping-Hand Association Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the Ladies' Helping-hand Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Mission Chapel of the Collegiate R. D. Church, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street. The association was formed under the supervision of Mrs. William Post, for the purpose of assisting poor industrious women. From October to May of each year, the women assemble at the chapel every Friday afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock, for the purpose of sewing garments furnished by the committee, for which work they are paid at the rate of twelve cents per hour in food, &c., furnished at cost prices. Over 2,000 garments have thus been made and sold during the past Winter, while large quantities of tea, sugar, flour, rice, coffee, soap, and bread, have been sold to the women at cost. Between 400 and 500 women were thus assisted during the past Winter, and yesterday over 300 sat down to the anniversary dinner. The mission-room was fitted up with tables, all of which were more or less decorated with flowers, while in front of the presiding officer's desk were numerous floral offerings—the voluntary gifts of the poor women.

After dinner, Rev. J. Henry Bertholf, the Pastor of the mission, made a brief address on the objects of the association, after which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Sr., Rev. George Mingins, and Rev. Mr. McCampbell delivered addresses.

Arrest of a Burglar.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Scott, of No. 91 Market-street, discovered a burglar in the apartments of Mrs. Kate O'Donnell, residing in the same house, in the act of putting several articles in a bag. She gave an alarm, and several women came in. One woman procured a rope, and all spoke of hanging the burglar, when Officer English, of the Seventh Precinct, entered the apartments and took the man in custody. He gave his name as William Kelly, and was locked up at Essex Market Police Court in default of $1,000 bail.

Letter from the Governor of Vermont to Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana.

The following letter is published in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of April 15:

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WOODSTOCK, March 27, 1873.

Hon. John McEnery:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th March, inst., with the address to the people of Louisiana, have just reached me. The sessions of the Legislature are now biennial instead of annual, as heretofore. I will present both documents to our Legislature at its next session, as you request. The people of Vermont are unanimous in their very deep regret that so noble and valuable a State as Louisiana should be so shaken, and her quiet disturbed, and industries interrupted and embarrassed by intestine commotion and political animosities. I hope sincerely your controversies may soon be amicably settled. Your obedient servant,

JULIEN CONVERSE.

The Troubles of the British Consul at Puerta Plata.

The St. Thomas *Times* of the 29th of March has the following from Puerta Plata:

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Niobe arrived here on the 20th instant to inquire into the affair between the Governor and the British Consul in regard to the forcible entry that was made into his residence or Consulate on the 26th ult., and the seizure of certain parties therein, the details of which appeared in our issue of the 19th inst. The commander of the Niobe had an interview with the Governor, who, it is said, declined delivering the prisoners on the ground that, having received orders to send them to Macoris, they were out of his reach and power. He referred the British commander to the Government of San Domingo City. It is stated that the conduct of the British Consul has been fully approved of, and an address to this effect, signed by some fifty British subjects, was presented to him shortly after the occurrence. It is added that even the native residents of Puerto Plata would have signed the address if it had been presented to them for that purpose, but by prudence refrained from putting their names to the list, well knowing that, like the "no sprinkle" of the Samana vote, they would have had to "bear the consequences." Gen. Taylor, who came out in the steamer Tybee, gave it as his opinion that the Governor of Puerto Plata had acted wrongly, but he nevertheless persists in the course into which he has been led by his advisers. Gen. Plabo Villanueva, the captain of the fort, was invited to come on board the Niobe, and was very handsomely treated. Many persons are of opinion that he or Pedado would be a more suitable governor than the present one.

Gen. Canby to be Buried at Indianapolis.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, April 15.

Nicholas McCarty received a letter yesterday from Gen. Hawkins, brother of Mrs. Canby, announcing her intention of bringing the remains of Gen. Canby to Indianapolis for interment. Gen. Hawkins, who is stationed at Detroit, has gone on to California to meet the remains. The General owned a lot in Crown Hill, wherein are interred the bodies of his father and mother. At the time Gen. Canby received the appointment to West Point, he was a student at Wabash College, his father being located at Crawfordsville, as Receiver of Public Moneys.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Mr. Yates, Mr. Chase and son, Mrs. C. Batterson and child, F. Campos, E. Cohn, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Fairchild, C. von Plato, V. Tasia, Mrs. Scharpenberg, 3 children, and servant, J. Costa, J. Zamara, Miss Brill, J. M. Oliver, George Leavitt, Charles Andersen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Freeman, J. N. Wool, J. N. Croll, Capt. Osborn, Stephen Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bishop and daughter, Dr. A. Landeta, Eli Bowen and lady, C. Amony, Mr. Bend, wife, child, and servant, Mr. Miles, Mrs. de Sanz, W. Burgess, H. de Tejada, E. A. Gage, A. Grossman, D. Martinez, Miss Fish, J. E. Clark, H. T. Castell, Miss Van Staoren, Dr. James Main, Mrs. C. Croll, Rev. George Terry, wife, and daughter, Manuel Rino, J. A. Taylor, Chas. Smith.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—James Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Miss Rutherford, D. A. McFarish and daughter, E. T. Heath, Miss Cath. Maro, Wm. Teinde, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Hussey, John Harrison, Aug. Wascofuhr, Jr.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:16 | Sun sets.....6:44 | Moon rises...1:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:42 | Gov. Island..1:31 | Hell Gate...2:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............FRIDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Charles G. Francklyn; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Francis Wright, Fairchild, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, &c., National Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co., Ville du Havre, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George McKenzie; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Barks Arcturus, (Ger.,) Zulka, Dansig, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Exondi, (Norw.,) Marchusen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; El Dorado, (Br.,) Thomeson, Antwerp, J. B. Haviland; Vereta, (Ger.,) Aprieck, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Juno, (Ger.,) Lindt, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Atlantic, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. F. Whitney, (Br.,) Spicer, Rotterdam, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harsburg, (Ger.,) Kuhken, Philadelphia, Oelrich & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Kolm, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen April 2, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 1,029 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 15, lat. 42 N., lon. 59 16 W., passed steamer Donau, bound E.; 16th, lat. 40 04 N., lon. 68 14 W., ship Themis, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, 50 ds. out; 17th, off Nantucket light-vessel, a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen April 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 680 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 15, on the Banks, passed 22 small icebergs; 12th, lat. 49 39, lon. 34 51, passed an Allan steamer, bound E.; 13th, lat. 48 45, lon. 41 52, passed bark Pegnat, (Br.,) bound W.; 17th, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 31, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hille, Christiana March 19, Newcastle 26, and Bergen April 2, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Funch Edye & Co.; lat. 46, lon. 47 30 passed several large pieces of ice.

Steam-ship Gorm, (Dan.,) Juhl, Barrow Jan. 27, via Cadis 29 ds., with railway iron to Arkell & Tufts; put into Cadis, with cargo shifted.

Steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Limeburner, Havana April 8 and Matanzas 12th, with mdse. and passengers to E. L. Guilliaume & Co.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool April 8 and Queenstown 9, with mdse. and 12 cabin and 1,075 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Mandingo, (Br.,) Spence, Demerara April 6, Barbados 8th, and St. Thomas 11th, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana April 13 and Nassau 14th, with mdse. and 62 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, April 12, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Clark & Seaman. Had very rough weather since the 15th inst.; April 17, lat. 38, lon. 74, passed one of Trowbridge's brigs bound N.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours with naval stores to Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Algoma, (of Halifax,) Curry, Antwerp 63 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Argosy, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jones, Antwerp 36 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Orion, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 17, via Bermuda, 10 ds., with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Put into Bermuda in distress, before reported.

Bark Aphrodite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bass, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. March 7, lat. 40, lon. 38, passed a vessel's broadside.

Schr. Mary E. Mason, (of Provincetown,) Dowling, Aux Cayes 12 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. Nones & Co., vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Memento, Weeks, Fall River.

Schr. Montrose, Allen, Newport.

WIND—Sundown—light, S. E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Zodiac, for Newbern; Ships Rhine, for London; Edith Warren, for Liverpool; barks Carrie E. Long, for Cadiz; Orion, for Cork; Chiarina, for Gibraltar; Sandy Hook, for Matanzas; brigs Eaglet, for Barbados; Lima, for Cienfuegos; S. P. Musson, for St. Mary's, Ga.; Georgina, for Satilla River, Ga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 18.—Arr. bark Johanna Antonio, from Passaroeang; schr. Abbie Dunn, from Matanzas.

An unknown bark is ashore on Bass Rocks, Gloucester Harbor.

LEWES, Del., April 18.—Passed in, steamer Vaderland, 14 ds. from Antwerp.

Passed out, steamer Lady Lycett, for Liverpool; schrs. Witch of the Wave, from Belfast for Baltimore; Wellington, from Vinal Haven, for Washington.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 18.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Henry A. Paull, Baltimore, for Boston; Moses Eddy, Providence, for do.; Cordelia, Newkirk, Philadelphia, for do.; N. E. Hall, Hoboken, for do.; Gamma, Elizabethport, for do.; Frank Maria, do., for Saco; Maggie W. Willard, of Portland, bound south, mackereling.

Sld. schrs. J. S. Lampney, Memento, for New-York; Agnes, J. H. Horton, F. M. Loring, Glenwood, and Abby Weld, wrecking schr. Mary J. Lamar, for Delaware Bay.

Wind N. E., moderate; overcast.

April 17, arr. schr. Lucie M. Jenkins, Boston, for Virginia, and sld.

The position of the schr. Charmer, ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, is apparently unchanged.

10 A. M.—Wind E., moderate; cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

April 7, off Jeremie, schr. M. E. Higgins, from Jacmel, for New-York; 12th, lat. 28, lon. 73 38, brig S. L. Peacock, from St. Jago, for Boston. Left no vessels.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York April 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York April 2, has arr. here.

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Lion, Eureka, and Canton Mills
MACHINE TWIST,
(Ounce Spools,)
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Also,
The Celebrated Eureka,
("for family use,") 50 and 100 yard spools.
SEWING, EMBROIDERY, AND SADDLER'S SILK.
Button-Hole Twist, (10-Yard Spools.)
And everything in the line of TWISTED SILKS.
SALES-ROOMS:
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.
MILLS AT CANTON, MASS.

HEADS, FACES, CHARACTERS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, with twenty sets of HUMAN "LIPS," thick, thin, straight, curved, pale, red, with all about the "Lips" and what they "say," even when silent. Also, twelve leading editors of twelve religious newspapers, such as Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Hebrew, Unitarian, Swedenborgian, Episcopalian, &c., all in May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents; $3 a year. Sent three months on trial for 50 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detension from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

FINANCIAL.

TIFFANY & CO.
Union-square, New-York.
LONDON,
No. 29 Argyll-st. Regent-st. W.
GENEVA,
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FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FREEMAN & BURR have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their immense stock of new and elegant selections for the present season.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
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FREEMAN & BURR'S stock embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS and CLOTHING of every description, for all classes and all occupations.

ORDERS for Garments to Measure neatly and promptly executed at moderate prices.

DIRECTIONS for Ordering BY MAIL FREE on application.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $35.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $50.

FREEMAN & BURR spare no expense or pains in the getting up of Boys' and Youths' Clothing. For years it has been a specialty with them. All the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages will always be found in the stock.

BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15 to $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY FILLED.—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List, SENT FREE on application.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
OF FINE GOODS AND NEAT STYLES.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS IN THE
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IRON WORK
FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, PARKS, &c., &c.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND ESTIMATES GIVEN BY
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Nos. 139, 141, and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

MARSEILLES SASHES.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have received, at their
New Jobbing Department,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
full lines of this NEW and ELEGANT SASH, in ALL WIDTHS and COLORS, that heretofore have been worn as MARSEILLES ONLY. This novelty is destined to become as popular as the famous ROMAN SCARF, or SASH.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

Dr. Radway:

DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.

With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.

Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

GRAVEL AND CALCULUS
(UROLITHIASIS.)

Contrary to general knowledge, the frequency of stone is far the greatest under five years of age; next, between ten and fifteen; then grows less frequent till the thirty-fifth year. Again it increases to the age of sixty-five. There are nine species. There are composed of strictly urinary ingredients. There are two others—blood concretions and prostatic calculi. Gravel are those small enough to be voided spontaneously; the larger are stones or calculi. There are but two modes of relief in these cases—solvent treatment and surgical operation. Lithotomy (incision into the bladder) and lithority, or lithotripsy (crushing the stone in the bladder). The medical profession failed in the first treatment until the discovery of the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Water by Col. Dunbar. That the Bethesda Water will dissolve the gravel and stone in every case does not admit of further doubt, as every case presented to Col. Dunbar and Dr. A. M. Heath, amounting to hundreds, have yielded to the Bethesda Water treatment, and the débris of stone, when voided, easily pulverized by slight pressure with the thumb and finger. The names of the cured and samples of the foreign bodies can be seen by calling upon Dr. Heath, at his ground-floor offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets with full information and cases free. Sold also by druggists.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION.

Continued from Second Page.

by the evidences of the popular feeling, which would ... an immediate display of what would be called a "proper spirit." Yet ... it was, indeed, proper to await for a few days the reception of official ... on the way from Washington. Those gentlemen would have learned from Mr. Seward that they were precipitate in their action at least, and wholly without a basis in ... Moreover, they would have had assurance that the act was without authority, and that the Government was ready to listen to any reasonable representations that might be forthcoming. It thus appears that Her Majesty's Government had placed themselves at the outset in a false position, needlessly offensive, and only provocative of war without a cause. For the peremptory nature of the overture, however, clothed in moderate terms, merely complicated the difficulty of responding in any tone that would at all quiet the excited temper of the American people. It was the writing of that preliminary dispatch that saved the dignity of the country. Mr. Seward could point to it to prove that his action, when finally taken, had not been prompted by intimidation. The peremptory British course had betrayed the radiance of distrust, and nothing more. He had been ready to hear and discuss the question impartially and solely on its merits. But the people of the United States had thought of none of these things. They were satisfied with the fancied glory of the deed, and very far from disposed to sanction the smallest recantation. As to the demand for the surrender of the men, the thing was not to be thought of. They must be retained at any hazard. Such was the universal sense, and it is this which generally controls the action of those who hold office in a popular government. Yet the fact was as unclear from the first that the act was not justifiable. Many of the most enlightened neutral nations had signified as much in a friendly way, and had wished to open to us some easy method of retreat. A war with Great Britain to maintain an unsound principle, merely because the people made a hero of Admiral Wilkes, would probably have ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent disruption of the Union, furnishing ever after a new example with which "to point a moral and adorn a tale." When the time came for the assembly of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a sign had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, who had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the expected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able argument upon which a decision was predicated to surrender the men. Upon him would have rested the whole weight of the popular indignation, had it proved formidable. If I have been rightly informed, when read, it met with but few comments and less approbation. On the other hand there was no resistance. Silence gave consent. It was the act of Mr. Seward, and his name was to be chiefly associated with it, whether for good or for evil. That name will ever stand signed at the foot of the dispatch. In my firm belief that act saved the unity of the nation. It was like the fable of the Roman Curtius, who leaped into the abyss which could have been closed in no other way. The people acquiesced rather than approved, and to this day they have never manifested any sign of gratitude whatever.

DOMESTIC BEREAVEMENT—THE LAST JOURNEY.

In 1869 Mr. Seward returned home to Auburn, the wreck of his former self. The continuous conflicts of twenty years, and especially those of the last eight, with the assassin's knife, had told heavily on his frame. That home, too, was no longer what it had been, when the gifted partner of his life and a beloved daughter spread over it sunshine and joy, in peaceful times. Worst of all the symptoms of a subtle disease, creeping slowly from the extremities, came to warn him that repose would be synonymous with decay. Nothing daunted, he determined to front the enemy to the last. He undertook the laborious task of a journey around the globe. What he modestly and yet sadly says of it himself is found in the reply he made to the welcome given him by his neighbors and friends on his return: "I have had a long journey, which, in its inception, seemed to many to be eccentric, but I trust that all my neighbors and friends are now satisfied that it was reasonable. I found that in returning home to the occupations which were before me, I was expected to enjoy rest from labors and cares which were thought to have been oppressive and severe. I found that at my age, and in my condition of health, 'rest was rust,' and nothing remained to prevent rust but to keep in motion. I selected the way that would do the least harm, give the least offense, enable me to acquire the most knowledge, and increase the power, if any remained, to do good." The volume from which I quote, containing a very interesting account of the travel of Mr. Seward, has been issued to the world since his decease. The turn of his mind, ever indulging in wide speculation upon the objects presented to his observation, is as clearly marked in this as it is in any of his earlier productions. Hence it is clear that however impaired may have been his tenement of clay, the living principle within held out firmly to the last. This book likewise shows, though expressed in very modest language, that the fame of the great statesman had reached the remotest and most exclusive nations of the Eastern hemisphere, and had won for him—a simple private citizen—spontaneous recognitions, such as, in those communities, have been awarded only by representatives of those sovereigns which they fear.

THE PANEGYRIC.

And now the chief part of my work is done. I have tried to test the statesman by the highest standard known to mankind. His career covers the whole or what I designate as the second period of our history, that, during which, the heaviest clog to freedom, a perilous legacy from our forefathers, was, after long and severe conflict, at last happily removed. In this trial Mr. Seward played a great part. His mind, taking in the broadest view of practical popular government, never failed him in the useful application of his powers to the removal of all adventitious obstructions to its development. He was never a mere theorist or dreamer of possibilities he could not reach. He speculated boldly, but he was an actor all the while, and effected results. It is in this sense that I think my narrative has established for him a just claim to the high position I assigned to him at my outset. He may not, indeed, rise to the full stature of the philosopher statesman, "equal to the present, reaching forward to the future," never seen even in the palmy days of ancient Greece, or perhaps anywhere else, but at least he stands in the first rank of those admitted most nearly to approach it.

But thus far I have considered him exclusively in his public life. The picture would scarcely be complete if I omitted a word about him as a man like all the rest of us. By nature he can scarcely be said to have been gifted with the advantage of an imposing presence, such as fell to the lot of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster. Neither in face nor in figure would he have attracted particular notice, and both his voice and power of articulation were little favorable to the powers of his elocution. Yet he had in a remarkable degree the faculty of fixing the hearer's attention, the surest test of oratorical superiority. His familiar conversation rarely kept in the dreary round of common-place, and often struck into original and instructive paths. His personal address was easy and careless, sometimes rather blunt. It lacked something of the polish of the most refined society, but there was a simplicity and heartiness in his genial hours that often brought one close to him in a moment. At times, when in good spirits, there seemed a superabundant glee springing from his own thoughts, which spent itself in laughter more robust than could be wholly accounted for by anything expressed. And yet it had a sympathetic power over the hearers almost irresistible. In his domestic relations he was pure and affectionate—ready to heed the monitions of a gifted and refined partner, and profit by her prudent counsel. Unhappily, her infirm health breeding a strong inclination for retirement from the bustle and excitement of the society at Washington, materially detracted from the influence as well as the satisfaction attending her husband's elevated position.

NEVER BOUGHT NOR SOLD A VOTE.

Our forefathers would marvel could they imagine it possible for me to claim credit for Mr. Seward, on the score of his honesty as a public man. Yet the time has come when we must honor one who never bought nor sold a vote or a place, and who never permitted his public action to be contaminated in the atmosphere of corporation influence. On that subject I had occasion to know his sentiments more than once. Above all he was earnestly impressed with religious feeling, never making parade of it, but never omitting every proper occasion to make it properly respected. One of his finest traits was the calmness with which he endured all the various political assaults made upon him by opponents and often by those of his own side. Few persons of his time encountered more. It is the nature of power always to raise a body of resistance in a relative proportion to the force of its own movement. Then came also the day of complaints raised by the large class fated to be aggrieved by disappointed hopes or imagined offenses, the arrogant, the incompetent, the rapacious, the treacherous, and the unscrupulous, always to be found hovering around about every fountain of political favors. Mr. Seward was never tempted to elevate the position of such persons by controversy, or even to profit of opportunities of retribution, even when clearly within his grasp. To his intimate friends he was deeply attached. One of these who survives him, may I say his fidus Achates,

"Et comes et partibus curis vestigia figit,"

whose singularly disinterested labor it has been to effect the elevation of others to power, and never his own, and to whose remarkable address I strongly suspect Mr. Seward owed many obligations of that kind, has been obliging enough to submit to my perusal numbers of his confidential letters, received during interesting periods in the writer's life, which have been collected and bound in volumes. I have closely examined them, as laying bare the most secret impulses of his mind and heart. Yet, highly confidential as they appear on their face to be, I could not detect a single passage which, for his sake, I could wish to blot. The line of great statesmen in America may or may not stretch out

"In yon bright track that fires the western sphere to the crack of doom." But the memory of him who guided our course through the most appalling tempest yet experienced by the Commonwealth can scarcely fail to confirm all future aspirants in the same honorable career, as an example which every one of them may imitate to his advantage, but which few can hope to be so fortunate as to excel.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Their Annual Report—Defective Sewerage—Tenement-Houses—Vital Statistics—Interesting Mortality Tables.

The report of the Board of Health for the year ended 10th April, 1872, has just been issued. The following is a synopsis of its material points:

Alluding to the improvement in the condition of tenement-houses, the Commissioners make the gratifying announcement that the death-rate in the worst houses of this class has fallen nearly fifteen per cent. within the last four years.

In reference to sewerage, the board complain of a radical defect in the sewerage system, of emptying all of the sewers into piers and slips adjoining the foot of streets, instead of being carried to the ends of piers or to the bulkhead line. As it is, the matter discharged from the sewers is deposited into the slips, there to remain, and to form layers of fermenting and decomposing animal and vegetable refuse, which makes living in the neighborhood dangerous to health, and may be the cause of increased sickness and mortality even in districts further off. During the warm season, at the lowest ebb, these mines of putrifying substances can be seen sending to the surface numberless bubbles, all of them discharging gases deleterious to the health and dangerous to life. Dredging, repeatedly urged by the board, would lessen the evil, though not remove it. The private owners of piers and slips have, the Commissioners say, proved culpably negligent and regardless of the sanitary condition of the City. On this subject the board urge the utilization of the sewerage, as the waste of fertilizing materials going on in this City will hasten the ruin of our State agriculture.

The board recommend that the cobble-stone pavements should be speedily supplanted by square stone pavements, and that wooden pavements should be entirely discarded.

Alluding to the overcrowding of tenement-houses, which contain half the population of the City, this half the Commissioners say yield seventy-five per cent of the total sickness and mortality. The enormous rise in the valuation of lands over the entire island must result in preventing the extension of the area of tenement-houses in the upper part of the island, and consequently will be followed by still greater crowding and concentration in the present tenement-house districts. Between the high-priced lands in the upper districts, and the encroachments of commerce in the lower districts, the tenement-house population is being yearly crowded into narrower quarters, though that population is itself steadily on the increase. The Commissioners suggest that much of the overcrowding in the tenement districts might be relieved by changing the unoccupied spare houses and stores in those districts in the lower part of the City, where commerce has left and gone further up-town, into model tenement-houses, for which they may be found to be adapted, having generally high ceilings, wide frontage, and plenty of light and ventilation.

SMALL-POX.

During the year 1871 the number of cases of small-pox known to have occurred in the City was 3,064, and the number of deaths 805, equal to a percentage of 26.19. The percentage of deaths to cases treated at the Small-pox Hospital, was 20.46, there having been 2,496 cases treated, and 511 deaths occurring thereat. During the year over 100,000 persons were vaccinated by officers of the board.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the year 26,976 deaths occurred, being 199 less than that of the previous year. There were registered 8,646 marriages and 20,821 births, being an increase upon the previous year of 661 marriages, and of 6,297 births. Dr. Russell complains of the indifference manifested by many clergymen, physicians, and midwives to these important branches of registration, and, while expressing gratification at the very large increase in return of births, he states that they still fall short of the actual number of children born by about 10,000, and are consequently of little avail for statistical purposes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection during the year was:

Typhus fever	146	Diphtheria	432
Typhoid fever	492	Relapsing fever	2
Scarlet fever	2,323	Small-pox	3,581
Measles	341		

The streets containing the largest number of small-pox cases were Forsyth, Second, East Eleventh, Eighth-avenue, Orchard, Fifth, Broome, East Houston, Greenwich, Chrystie, East Fourth, Avenue A, Ninth-avenue, Essex, West Thirty-sixth, Second-avenue, First-avenue, Third-avenue, and Third-street.

PUBLIC FREE BATHS.

Dr. Morris questions the utility of the public free baths as a sanitary measure. The adjacent margins of the rivers, upon either side of the City, are so largely polluted with the constant flow of sewerage into them from the sewer outlets that the water, both in public and private bath-houses, is almost always thoroughly saturated with animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition. There is every reason to believe, he says, that frequent bathing in this sewer polluted water, so far from promoting healthful conditions, has been productive of much disease, the cause of which may, without doubt, be attributed to the direct poison absorbed into the system while bathing.

MORTALITY TABLES.

The following tables present the mortality for the year 1871 of the most important cities of the United States and many foreign cities:

City.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
New-York	26,976	28.6
Philadelphia	15,465	22.9
Brooklyn	10,269	24.9
St. Louis	5,285	18.9
Chicago	6,976	22.3
Baltimore	7,141	26.7
Boston	6,886	24.0
Cincinnati	4,832	21.3
New-Orleans	5,695	29.2
San Francisco	3,714	21.0
Buffalo	1,638	18.9
Washington	1,588	14.6
Newark	2,490	22.7
Louisville	2,373	23.5
Cleveland	1,811	19.5
Jersey City	549	6.6
Detroit	1,765	22.2
Albany	1,660	23.9
Richmond	1,832	34.4
Charleston	1,670	31.1
Troy, N. Y.	1,432	33.1
Mobile	1,113	34.7
Savannah, Ga.	1,033	36.6
Hoboken, N. J.	621	30.6
Petersburg, Va.	831	42.8
Salt Lake City	440	34.2
Vicksburg	520	41.8
Havana, Cuba	9,174	45.8
Montreal, Canada	4,341	36.9
London, England	80,332	24.7
Liverpool, England	17,375	35.1
Glasgow, Scotland	15,795	32.9
Manchester, England	10,959	31.2
Burmingham, England	8,594	24.9
Dublin, Ireland	8,146	28.2
Leeds, England	6,889	28.4
Sheffield, England	6,843	28.3
Edinburgh, Scotland	5,434	29.9
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England	4,140	31.2
Sunderland, England	3,608	36.8
Brighton, England	2,037	21.5
Plymouth, England	1,698	24.0
Paris	99,945	54.7
Berlin	32,222	38.9
Vienna	22,570	35.7
Brussels	5,964	32.2
Copenhagen	4,685	25.8
Rome	7,612	30.7
Turin	7,099	33.4
Milan	7,661	38.5
Florence	6,294	37.6
Naples	17,523	39.0
Genoa	3,809	29.2
Rotterdam	....	46.0
Amsterdam	....	34.0

The enormous death rate in Paris and Berlin was caused by the disastrous consequence of the late war. The rate for Jersey City is evidently erroneous.

The various wards of the City differed considerably in their several death rates. In the Third Ward it was as low as 18.8. This ward, extending from Chambers to Liberty-street, and from Broadway to the North River, has few objectionable features, in a sanitary point of view, as regards domiciles. Its population amounts to less than 4,000, of whom only one-fourth occupy tenement-houses. The death rate in the Second Ward, which, in consequence of the cellar population, has always been excessive, was last year only 28.9, many of the cellars having been closed. The First Ward has always been distinguished by a heavy mortality. The death rate for 1871 was 34.2. The condition of the Fourth Ward has considerably improved, and the death rate, which in 1869 was 39 per 1,000, fell to 27 in 1871. The rate in the Fifth Ward was 26.4; in the Sixth 33, the highest local death-rate. In the Fourteenth Ward, which partakes of many of the worst characteristics of the Sixth, the rate was 31.7. The lowest was that of the Fifteenth Ward, viz.: 15 per 1,000, although its nominal death-rate was 41, on account of the 719 infants who died in the Foundling Asylum. The death-rate in the four most thickly populated Wards, the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, was quite low, ranging from 23 to 25.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Revision of the Statutes.

THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: As prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1870 for distribution to the Judges and others, for the purpose of receiving suggestions, before the final review of the work by the Commissioners and its submission to the Legislature. Part III, Chapter I.-XIV. Albany: WEED, PARSONS & Co., Printers. 1872.

The necessity of a new revision of the New-York Statutes has long been apparent. The last general revision in 1828, by Benjamin F. Butler, (not the soldier but the lawyer,) John Duer, and John C. Spencer, was prepared with admirable skill and judgment, and is a standing monument to the ability and learning of those accomplished jurists. The finished result of their labors was indeed marred by the haste with which the revision was carried through the Legislature, and the form, which was, perhaps, in a measure urged upon them by a general desire for the codification of the law, has proved in some respects less flexible than suits the countless, unforseen, and ever-varying needs of free government in a society like ours. This has no doubt helped the confusion naturally resulting from the accumulation of nearly fifty years of undigested legislation, often crude, not seldom obscure, and incoherent, sometimes contradictory; from the radical changes in the fundamental law and the judicial machinery of the State, including the adoption of a new Constitution and the consolidation of the equity and common law branches of the courts; and lastly, and perhaps more than all else, from the introduction of a Code of Practice incomplete in itself, and still more imperfect in being part of a general scheme which has never gone into effect.

From this it has resulted that we have been for many years living under three different statutory systems conflicting or redundant in many of their provisions, and in either case tending not a little to encourage litigation and to embarrass and defeat the administration of justice. It was with a view of correcting this difficulty and of bringing order and symmetry out of our statutory chaos that the Legislature in 1870 appointed a commission of three "to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the State of New-York, general and permanent in their nature," and to propose such new enactments as were necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text. The three Commissioners first appointed for this delicate and arduous duty were Messrs. Montgomery H. Throop, Amasa J. Parker, and Francis Kernan, and on the declination of the latter, Nelson J. Waterbury. Subsequently, Judge Parker and Judge Waterbury resigned, and their places were filled by Messrs. Charles Stebbins, Jr., and Jacob J. Werner. It is these gentlemen, therefore, with Mr. Throop, to whom should be given the credit and responsibility of the new revision. One part of this has been brought sufficiently near completion to afford, when taken in connection with the analyses of other portions of their work hitherto presented by the Commisioners, a good general idea of the plan adopted by them for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature.

Their proposed scheme follows in the main the primary division of the original revisers, with such alterations, however, in the arrangement and distribution of subjects and some other points as they think will remedy the undeniable and, perhaps, at that time inevitable, defects of the old revision. The general and permanent statutes of the State will thus be divided into four parts, each of which will constitute a separate act and for convenience of reference a separate volume. Each part will be further divided into as many chapters as there are distinct subjects embraced in it; and each chapter again will be subdivided into titles, articles, and sections. The sections, however, will be numbered not as heretofore, according to their order in the title, but consecutively from beginning to end of the part. Part I. will relate to the administration of the Government; Part II. to the rights of property and persons; Part III. will concern the administration of civil justice, and Part IV. the administration of criminal justice.

For reasons of convenience the Commissioners found it advisable to finish Part III. before taking up the others. The draft now before us comprises fourteen chapters already finished, and the subjects of seven others which will complete the part. In general design it is based on the Code of Procedure, but this has been in design remodeled in form, rearranged, and in substance very freely amended. Moreover, such regulations of the Revised Statutes as seemed properly to belong to the part, have been collected and distributed through it, so as to form a tolerably complete and symmeterical digest of State practice. The changes made in the old Code are great, and in the main, so far as the arragement goes, judicious. Some idea of the extent of these alterations may be had, when we state that the sections in fourteen out of twenty-one chapters in the proposed third part number 1,467, as against 473 in the present Code.

These fourteen chapters include, first, general definitions and provisions relating to courts, and the powers, duties, and liabilities of their officers; second, general provisions relating to the execution of civil process, and the powers, duties, and liabilities of sheriffs and other ministerial officers in civil cases; third, the jurisdiction and organization of the courts of record; fourth, limitations upon the time of enforcing civil remedies; fifth, commencement of and parties to civil actions; sixth, pleadings; seventh, provisional remedies; eighth, miscellaneous interlocutory proceedings and regulations of practice; ninth, evidence; tenth, trials and juries; eleventh, judgment; twelfth, execution; thirteenth, remedies supplementary to execution; fourteenth, appeals. The remaining seven chapters will be devoted to particular sets of action, such as replevin; to actions for or against particular parties, such as those on behalf of the people; to the various kinds of special proceedings; to courts not of record, and to costs and fees.

Readers familiar with the Code will see that here is a wide departure both from its matter and its arrangement—so wide, in fact, as to make the proposed Practice act of the Commissioners essentially a new instrument. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 are altogether, or in large part, introduced from the Revised Statutes, or made up of new regulations devised by the Commissioners. Of the rest, as they say themselves, hardly one section in ten has been left unamended. To give some notion of the way in which the matter of the original text has been shifted about and combined with the matter taken from the Revised Statutes, the general definitions which are divided between the beginning and end of the Code are here collected in an initial chapter; the provisions regarding contempt, scattered through the Revised Statutes, are here assembled in the chapter on the jurisdiction and powers of the courts; the various proceedings incident to judgment without process, which in the Code follow appeals, are here properly ranged under the general head of judgments; and the chapter on costs and fees, which in the Code precedes appeals, is in the draft relegated to the end. Throughout, we think, the arrangement of the Commissioners will be found logical, consistent, simple, and clear. The provisions of the Revised Statutes are welded with the regulations of the Code so deftly as to present, even to a layman, an intelligible, harmonious, and satisfactory picture of the workings of our judicial system, from the moment he thinks of beginning a suit to the less propitious hour when he comes to pay for it. And lawyers, we imagine, without exception, will find, in the definiteness, uniformity, and completeness of the Commissioners' plan, a genuine relief from the tangled perplexity of the Code, which seems intended as an illustration of the Horatian maxim—

Brevis esse laboro
Obscurus fio;

and where, to give only a single instance of its want of system, one looks in vain for any express declaration of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court alone, of all the courts of record.

So far as their arrangement goes, the Commissioners are entitled to high praise. Whether their alterations of the text will receive equal commendation is more doubtful. Their amendments are often of the most sweeping nature, in some instances going so far as to alter the intent of the statute, or entirely to supersede it, and in other cases overruling received decisions. They are too many and too serious to be here examined in detail, nor does it enter into the scope of our present purpose. Our object now is rather to call the attention of the Bar and of the public to the progress and manner of this most important work, than to enter upon a detailed criticism of its merits, which may be better accomplished hereafter. Only to the profession we recommend a careful study of the changes proposed by the Commissioners, more especially in the matter of attachments, of arrest and bail, of injunctions, limitations, and the assignments of judgments, where it is proposed very materially to alter the existing law. We think there will be little question that in this regard the Commissioners have somewhat exceeded the letter of their authority, as stated above, but we are not disposed to quarrel with them on that score. The Legislature is still to pass upon their work, and it is optional with the Legislature to accept or to reject all of their amendments, which, for the rest, will be found to contain suggestions of sufficient value to justify the time and labor given to them. But we think it would be well to make, in printing the draft for presentation to the Legislature, such typographical changes as will more certainly and readily separate to the eye and the attention the original text from the enactments proposed by the commissioners. Thus, the former might be in large text, the latter in italics, and matter introduced from the Revised Statutes in a Roman letter of a size between the two. Then, at a glance, the extent of the proposed alterations would be made manifest. At present it is difficult in most cases without close examination to distinguish new matter from old.

In conclusion we must bear testimony to the fidelity and scrupulous care with which the Commissioners appear to be discharging their laborous task, and to which every page of the present draft bears evidence. Whether their work is finally accepted or not, they will still have rendered a very great service to members of the profession, and probably to future law-makers in the State. Even beyond our own boundaries the value of their labors has already received gratifying acknowledgment in the incorporation into the new Californian Code of Civil Procedure of two of the most important of the new sections in the present draft, relating to limitations in the redemptions of mortgages.

COMMENTAIRE SUR LES ELEMENTS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET SUR L'HISTOIRE DU DROIT DES GENS DE HENRY WHEATON. Par WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE. Tome troisième.

The last edition of Wheaton's great work on International law, which was prepared by himself, left his hands more than twenty-five years ago. During the eventful period that has since elapsed many changes have occurred, not only in the relations of modern governments, but in the acknowledged rules of law growing out of these changed relations. Mr. Beach Lawrence has set himself the task of writing at once a history of these changes, as effecting international usage, and a description of the present condition of that usage. For this he takes the work of Wheaton as a basis. His third volume has just been published by Brockhaus, Leipzig, and received by Mr. Christern in this City. It relates to the rights of States as to civil and criminal legislation, and embraces, in this connection, an account of the laws of various countries with reference to the principal affairs of person and property. Mr. Lawrence's work is one of great interest and value.

LITTLE KATE KIRBY. By F. W. ROBINSON, author of "Poor Humanity," "For Her Sake," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

It is not always that true literary merit is promptly recognized. For every one American reader who has heard of F. W. Robinson, there are ten who have been told that Mr. B. J. Farjeon is a second Dickens, and who are inclined to believe that amazing statement. And yet Robinson is as far above Farjeon as the thorough artist is above the clever mechanic. With the exception of George Eliot and Charles Reade, there is not another living English novelist who has given us anything as good in all respects as *Little Kate Kirby*.

So far as the construction and development of the plot is concerned, this novel is a model of artistic workmanship. There is not a character in the large company of dramatis personæ to whom the author introduces us who has not a necessary share in the development of the plot. There is not an incident that has not its purpose, and that could be omitted without injury. A subordinate plot is introduced, but not only is it handled with impartial care, but it forms a necessary part of the main fabric of the story, instead of being connected with it by a thread that the author could at any time sever if he chose. Cleaner and more symmetrical work than this could not be wished. If there is any other novelist who has satisfied the ideal of an artistically-wrought plot more fully than Mr. Robinson has done in this story, we do not know his name.

Mr. Wilkie Collins may be mentioned as a writer whose genius lies in the construction of the framework of a story. But the difference between Mr. Collins' work and *Little Kate Kirby* is very great. In Mr. Collins' best novels there is much that is irrelevant to the main purpose of the book; much that is introduced precisely in the same way that the hack dramatist throws in a comic countryman, or a comic chamber-maid, who have no sort of necessary connection with the catastrophe in the last act. Try any novel which Mr. Collins has written by the test of leaving out here a character and there an incident, and it will be found that extensive clippings of this sort can be made without in the least degree weakening the plot. Not so with *Little Kate Kirby*, which is as free from all shadow of superfluity as is the most symmetrical of the tragedies of Sophocles.

But Mr. Robinson has given us something more than a well-constructed, fresh, and original story. He has given us characters that are genuine creations. *Little Kate* herself is wholly new to fiction, and is as thorough a flesh and blood woman as though she had been created by Charles Reade. This one character alone would have sufficed to establish Mr. Robinson's claim to admission among the novelists that create rather than copy, but she does not stand alone, and among the numerous company to whom Mr. Robinson introduces us there are others whom we recognize as men and women, rather than lay figures or symbolic types. The candid reader, however much he may be pleased with *Little Kate Kirby*, cannot deny that it has decided faults. There is not a little of the conventional in the relations of *Faith Kirby* and *Abel Westmair*, and here and there Mr. Robinson falls into the stock business of other novel-writers. Moreover, he is not an exceptionally brilliant narrator, and though neither his characters nor his incidents would bear the slightest "cutting," much of the author's own monologue could easily be omitted. These faults, however, are minor matters. Mr. Robinson has written a novel that, in the two important points of the construction of its plot and the originality of its characters, is, from beginning to end, as sharp-cut and artistic as though it were the work of a Frenchman rather than an Englishman. This is a rare success, and, while congratulating Mr. Robinson upon it, we beg to call the attention of the American public to a novel so excellent and a writer of so much ability and promise.

Literary Notes.

—*Rodwell's Dictionary of Science*, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., contains a vast amount of information concerning astronomy, physics, and chemistry. Of course, it is not exhaustive in its treatment of most of the topics discussed, but it is a well-edited and useful work. Two editions of Lord Lytton's *Coming Race* have been issued in this City since his death, one by Harper & Brothers, and the other by Henry L. Hinton. —Mr. Edmund Wrigley's volume entitled *How to Manage Building Associations*, published by James K. Simon, of Philadelphia, is a useful contribution to the literature of "co-operation." It gives instructions for forming and governing building associations, and shows how nicely such associations would work if they were composed exclusively of honest, intelligent, and unselfish men. —Scribner, Welford & Co. have added the *Life of Schiller* to their new editions of Carlyle's works. —*Kitty's Visit to Her Grandmother*, by Joanna A. Matthews, is a pleasant little Sunday-school book, published by Robert Carter & Brothers. —The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, has written a volume of sermons upon *The Sabbaths of Our Lord*. They are not remarkable in any respect, though written in a devout and evangelical spirit. J. M. Stoddart & Co., of Philadelphia, are the publishers. —G. P. Putnam & Co. have issued a new edition of Hood's *Tylney Hall*. —*The Logic of Accounts*, by E. G. Folsom, (A. S. Barnes & Co.,) is a treatise upon double-entry book-keeping, wherein that charming process is treated as "an exact science," and at immense length. —A second edition, revised and enlarged, of Rev. James De Pui's *Exposition of the Prophecies of the Apocalypse*, has been published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Mr. De Pui grapples manfully with his subject, and attains about the same degree of success that his hundreds of predecessors have done. —N. Tibbals & Co., of this City, publish *One Thousand Gems*, by T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., being extracts from the astonishing sermons of that astonishing man. This priceless volume is made still more valuable by a steel portrait of Dr. Talmage, apparently in the very act of hurling a gem at a casual sinner. —Ouida is nearly as fecund and quite as preposterous as Dr. Talmage, and her last novel, *Pascarel*, published by Lippincott & Co., is as full of gems, bad grammar, and other such things, as one of Dr. Talmage's very best sermons. —*Not Bread Alone*, by Jennie M. Drinkwater, is another of the Sunday school publications of the Carters. If it is not strikingly original, it is at least free from vulgar sensationalism. —The same house publishes a cheap edition of Bickersteth's *Yesterday, To-Day, and Forever*. The popularity of this interminable and extremely heavy poem is not easy to be explained, but nevertheless the fact remains that it is extremely popular. —D. Appleton & Co. publish in pamphlet form the *Proceedings at the Farewell Banquet to Professor Tyndall*. —*Notes on the First Book of Benson's Geometry* is designed to show "the decided improvement effected in the science of geometry" by Lawrence S. Benson, the author of *Benson's Geometry*. James S. Burnton, of this City, is the publisher. —*Bacchus Dethroned* is the rather absurd title of a really able essay on intemperance, by Frederick Powell. It secured a prize from a committee of the National Temperance Society, by whom it is published. —D. Appleton & Co. have published the second part of Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy*. —The 116th volume of *Littell's Living Age*, neatly bound, is ready for the admirers of that useful periodical. —*Potter's Complete Biblical Encyclopedia*, now in course of publication, in semi-monthly parts, by John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia, has reached its eighth number. It is a very full and beautifully-illustrated work. —*The National Encyclopedia*, edited by L. Colange and published by the National Encyclopedia Publishing Company of this City, in monthly parts, has just been issued complete, forming a closely-printed and very useful volume of nearly 1,000 pages, profusely illustrated. —*A Memoir of the Founding and Progress of the United States Naval Observatory*; *a Report on the Differences of Longitude Between Washington and St. Louis*, by Prof. William Harkness; and a *Report on the North Sea Canal of Holland*, have been published by the Government Printing Office, at Washington. —The National Temperance Society has issued a temperance sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng, entitled, *My Name is Legion*. —*Steps to a Living Faith* is a collection of eloquent and earnest "letters to an indifferent believer," written by Bishop Huntington, and published by E. P. Dutton & Co., of this City. —*The Manual of Law and Courts*, by Horace Andrews, (New-York: Andrews, Gibson & Bateman,) contains a digest of the laws of the several States, and a directory of what the author terms "reliable practicing lawyers." —*The City of No Cross and its Famous Physician*, by A. L. O. E., is a rather clever allegory, after the pattern of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. It is published by Robert Carter & Brothers. —Mrs. Ann S. Stephens fairly rivals Mrs. Southworth in the number and harrowing nature of her novels. Her latest work—*Lord Hope's Choice*—has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. —*Rob Roy*, the fourth volume of the pocket edition of Scott's novels, is published by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. —Sheldon & Co. publish *Morford's Short Trip Guide to Europe*, which will precisely suit persons who propose to "bag" all Europe in two or three weeks. —*The Glass Cable*, by Margaret E. Wilmer, is one of the latest publications of the National Temperance Society. It ought to be read as a penance by all drunkards. —Mr. William R. Bliss, in his volume entitled *Paradise in the Pacific*, gives a very readable and trustworthy account of the Sandwich Islands. Sheldon & Co. are the publishers. —*The American Railway and Supply Directory* contains a list of all railway officers in the United States and Canadas. It is edited and published by Greenough, Jones & Co., of Boston. —Part I., of the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department* has been issued. —The *Kansas Magazine*, *St. Chrysostom's Magazine*, and the *Penn Monthly*, for April, have been received at this office.

Anniversary of the New-York Asylum for Lying-In Women.

The fiftieth anniversary of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women was held, yesterday, at No. 85 Marion-street. Rev. Dr. Burchard, Chaplain of the institute, presided, and the reports of the chief officers were read and accepted.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah B. Nevius, showed that the receipts from different sources during the year just past amounted to $10,705 22; the expenditures, $8,312 72, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $2,392 50.

The report of the resident physician, Dr. Chas. S. Ward, showed that 224 inmates had been received into the institution during the past year, and a total of 10,313 since its establishment fifty years ago. Three deaths occurred in the asylum during the past year, all owing to external causes.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

First Directress, Mrs. T. A. Emmett; Second, Mrs. Bache McEvers; Third, Mrs. Thos. Cock; Fourth, Mrs. James Brooks; Fifth, Mrs. Samuel Jaudon; Sixth, Mrs. F. Jones. Treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Nevius. Secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Anderson.

The meeting was then addressed briefly by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard and others, and afterward adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Insurance Grievance.

To the Merchants and Business Men of New-York:

I avail myself of the privilege of the columns of THE TIMES, always open in the advocacy of the right, to explain the unpleasant relations existing between a large number of insurance brokers, of whom the writer is one, and certain insurance companies, owing to the recent arbitrary exactions of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, and our determined course with regard thereto, and most respectfully invite you to sustain us in our integrity and devotion to your interests.

The facts are substantially these: Said Board of Underwriters has issued a decree that no company subject to its control shall, in future, transact any business with any broker that refuses to pledge himself not to effect any insurance for his customers in any company below present rates, or any rates that may be established by the board in future, and that refuses to ignore all companies that decline to enter into this combination. Now we most earnestly protest against this grand scheme of monopoly, and emphatically refuse to become parties to it, for the reason that it puts us in antagonism with the interests of our customers and the merchants and business men of New-York, whom we represent, and who, in intrusting us with the care of their insurance business, expect us to manage it solely with a view to their interests, (and not the interest of the insurance company,) and effect their insurance on the most advantageous terms, and when we stoop to enter into an arrangement with any monopoly, whereby we pledge ourselves to a betrayal of that trust, we claim that we thereby forfeit the confidence of our patrons, violate the simplest rules of business morality, and lose the respect and esteem due to an honorable manhood.

The reason assigned by said board for adopting this extraordinary course is that the interests of said companies require that the present high rates be maintained. We answer that we are not employed by our customers to look after the interests of the insurance companies, and say to said companies that the maintenance of the present rates, whether essential or not, is your business, not ours; while our patrons expect and demand us to furnish them reliable insurance on the best terms we can; and we think the efforts of the Board of Underwriters to force us to stultify ourselves, and disgrace and debase ourselves by a betrayal of confidence, is, to say the least, undignified and unbecoming.

What would the merchant think of his buyer, whom he should send into the market to purchase a certain line of goods, when that buyer had already secretly pledged himself to a combination of manufacturers, not to buy said goods for his employer below a certain price established, or that might be established by said combination, simply because said manufacturers claimed that a lower price would interfere with their desired profit? We think that there would be but one opinion, and that opinion will apply to the insurance broker, that in like manner betrays his trust. Now, while we are somewhat inconvenienced by this extraordinary refusal of certain companies to transact business with us, on account of our unwillingness to become so craven as to succumb to their debasing demands, we take pleasure in announcing that there is a large and increasing number of companies that stand by us and commend us for manfully maintaining our integrity, and offer us every aid in their power, and we are confident that with the arrangements that are now being perfected, we shall be able to carry all our lines, and respectfully ask the merchants and business men of New-York, to stand by us in our determination to maintain our honor and integrity. And I would suggest that the most effectual way for you to battle with this monopoly, is, to invariably ask your broker if he has joined the board of brokers and thus bound himself to work against your interests by pledging himself not to give you the benefit of a single policy of insurance, even if offered him, below high tariff rate, and, if he answers in the affirmative show him the door, and tell him your business relations are suspended, as the ring companies tell us when we answer that we have not, Judas like, betrayed the interests of our employers.

AN INDEPENDENT BROKER.

The Trans-Alleghany Route.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 12th inst., in an editorial headed "The Legislature and the Canals," the following passage occurs: "The great agitation which is moving the farming population of the West and South-west is constantly tending to the building of a trans-Alleghany water route. Such a project has received respectful and even favorable consideration in high quarters. Some of the most influential men in Congress are explicitly committed to it. The President is strongly inclined to it. There is an active organization in five States working for it. Surely our legislators need not be told how such a scheme, carried out by aid of the national Government, would affect our own interests."

I do not know how generally the fact may be known that the Canadian Government is now engaged in enlarging all its canals for the express purpose of carrying the grain trade of our Western States directly to Montreal as the port for European shipment; and even by the projected "Bay Verte" Canal, (from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Bay of Fundy,) to enable a direct shipment to be made from Chicago or Lake Superior to New York.

A commission appointed by the Canadian Government (Sir Hugh Allan being one of its members) reported upon this subject in 1871. The basis upon which they fix the desired degree of enlargement may be comprehended from the following sentences: "The distance between Chicago and Montreal, 1,261 miles, would seem from these examples to require that vessels trading between these ports should have a capacity ranging somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500 tons."

Hence they conclude that for the Welland, the St. Lawrence, and the (proposed) Sault Ste. Marie Canals, the locks should have 270 feet length, 45 feet width, and 12 feet clear draught over the mitre sill. The execution of this work is now in progress.

The "Trans-Alleghany Water Route" which shall compete with this, which shall rescue for the port of New-York the trade of the great West, is, I take it, the same water route which was originally the great prize, viz., the Erie Canal. Deficiency of water-supply may be in the way of enlargement between Buffalo and Syracuse, and if so, the Niagara Ship Canal, recommended by the President in his last annual message to Congress, becomes an indispensable part of the route.

In 1862 the Committee on Military Affairs, of Congress, in obedience to a resolution of that body, presented a report upon permanent fortifications and sea-coast defenses. From that I extract a few sentences:

"Can the United States have a navigable channel from the ocean to the lakes of an equal value with that possessed by Great Britain? Undoubtedly; and a better one. The Erie and Hudson can readily be so enlarged as to allow of the passage of a vessel of 1,500 or even 2,000 tons burden. When completed a vessel could enter Lake Erie sooner from New-York Harbor than from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and without the delay and danger arising from rapids, rocks, and ice. The Illinois River and Lake Michigan Canal can be still more readily and cheaply enlarged than the Hudson and Erie, and would allow an ocean vessel from New-Orleans to enter the lakes a month earlier in the Spring than one entering by the way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A canal around Niagara Falls can be readily built of any desirable capacity."

The advantages, in a military point of view, of such a water communication is discussed at length by the committee; but as that is not the point of view from which you look upon the subject, and as, moreover, it is based upon the hypothesis of war with a nation with which, in this era of united "nationalities," I trust we shall never again stand in hostile array, I pass it by. But is it not time that the people of New-York (City and State) should look to this "trans-Alleghany water route?"

B.

The Transcontinental and Memphis El Paso Decision—Provision for French Bonds.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decrees of the lower courts regarding the land-grants of the Memphis El Paso and Transcontinental Railroads through Texas. The effect of this will be to make possible the transfer of eight millions of acres of lands in Texas to the Texas or Southern Pacific Railroad, of which Tom Scott is President, and at the same time furnish some security for the redemption of the French bonds negotiated in Paris while Fremont was directing the enterprise.

These bonds were placed in the hands of Monroe & Co., in Paris, who gave their receipts to the holders, and placed them in *escrow* with Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, to abide this decision now rendered. The grants were made as far back as 1856, and, besides the vicissitudes the enterprise suffered by the war, were formally repudiated by an ordinance embodied in the new Constitution of the State of Texas in 1869.

John A. C. Gray, the receiver of the road, appointed upon occasion of the repudiation, and the crash which is produced at that time, has prepared all the necessary preliminaries for closing up the matter with the Texas Pacific as well as the French bondholders. Seven hundred thousand acres of the lands were specially reserved when Fremont and Gray sold the concern to the present Southern Pacific concern. These reservations are held to be sufficient for all the old bonds.

B.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's TIMES contains a spirited dash from the pen of Grace Greenwood, as to the things she objects to in the management of the platform in Vanderbilt's railroad depot—Forty-second-street. Had Grace shared the experience of myself and others on the 8 A. M. Albany and Troy train of Saturday last, she would have tipped her lance with fiercer words, and held her reins with a firmer hand. Such cars! old, low-roofed, meanly, dingily furnished, smoky, rickety, greasy, abominable. What an odor! Tombs stench over again. Throw up the windows. The effluvia from the heads, bodies, and feet of thousands saturates the upholstering and makes it dangerous to breathe.

To add to our discomforts, as we proceeded on our way the leaky old hulk opened its sides to the rain, and very soon the floor was sole deep in water. Gentlemen looked daggers and stood on their heels, while the ladies held their wet skirts, drew up their feet, and vainly pleaded for fire to be made in the stove. The indignation was general among the passengers. Delicate females and tender children were exposed to the chances of diphtheria, croup, pneumonia, and I am not certain how many other diseases, and all because Mr. Vanderbilt sees fit to pack human beings in cages scarcely suitable for Darwin's nearest of kin in the line of progression.

E. F., M. D., Forty-sixth-street.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Probably hundreds, if not thousands, of your readers will join me in thanking Grace Greenwood for her very sensible protest (in to-day's TIMES) against the arbitrary and contemptible practice adopted by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in preventing persons entering the cars with their friends who are about leaving.

Some time since I accompanied a sick lady to the depot to see her safely and comfortably seated for a ride to Connecticut, but was not permitted to assist her into the car, and it would have been very difficult, to say the least, for her to go alone. I therefore found a seat for her in the waiting-room, and left her while I looked up some official who could give me the necessary pass to go on board the train. This I succeeded in doing after much delay and some [illegible] as to the necessity of my having it, and at last I saw the lady comfortably seated. Such arbitrary rules are, I believe, universally considered a great nuisance on the community, and my object in seconding Grace Greenwood is to call attention to the matter, and inquire if there is not some remedy that can be applied.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your history of Coakley's escape from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, your informant forgot to state that Coakly was rearrested the same day, and Donovan and Broderick were sent to the Penitentiary, by Judge Dowling, for six months each, for aiding a prisoner to escape, and this was accomplished through the exertions of Mr. Timothy Mahoney, who was then hall keeper of the New-York Penitentiary. Mr. Mahoney paid witnesses' expenses out of his own pocket, and was afterward removed by the commissioners to make room for a "disreputable fellow named" Galvin, who was appointed in his place as hall keeper in said Penitentiary.

JUSTICE.

A Protest Against Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Might I claim a space in your valuable paper for the following questions: Have we a Board of Health? Have we a Sanitary Commission? The mounds of dirt gathered some weeks since, and still allowed to remain about Canal and Varick streets, would imply a negative answer. If there is any responsible head, I believe THE TIMES is the only power they dread, and by calling their attention to our disgraceful streets, you will not only confer a favor, but, in all probability, avert a disease which such neglect is well calculated to invite.

A SUFFERING CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 16, 1872.

Repeal the Usury Laws.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

For heaven's sake press the repeal of the usury law in some shape before this Legislature closes. What are we to do? We cannot collect what is due us by reason of the stringency in the money market, and how can we pay? Many of us must go to the wall and our business destroyed. We must pay or fail, with more assets on hand than our whole indebtedness; but if we cannot collect how can we pay? The repeal of this inoperative and obnoxious law will give relief to all.

BORROWER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 16, 1872.

Pistol-Practice for the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw the policeman on duty in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, this morning, attempt to put out of its misery a wounded cat. He took his position four feet from it and then fired four or five shots from his revolver without killing it. He then walked off, apparently satisfied with his work. Is it not time our police force were taught the use of the arms they carry?

A. C. ZABRISKIE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 16, 1872.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

Present—Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

That two street lamps be lighted on north side of Ninety-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

That gas lamps be lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That gas lamps be lighted in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River.

That street lamps be lighted in Eighty-fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

That lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Controller draw warrants in favor of sundry persons, to the amount of $612, for expenses incurred in the funeral of the late Alderman Peter Gilsey.

Papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen Referred.—To lay crosswalks from south-east corner of Front and South-streets, and from north-west corner of Roosevelt and South-streets, to entrance to ferry-house.

To flag sidewalk in Gouverneur-slip, from Water-street to Front-street.

To pave One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, with granite block pavement.

To pave Washington-street, from Spring to Charlton-street, with Belgian pavement.

To fence vacant lot on north side of Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.

To flag north side of Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.

To flag north side of Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

To flag Fifty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues.

To lay gas mains on the Boulevard, from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Fourth-streets.

To build a receiving basin and culvert on southwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

To pave Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome-street, with Belgian pavement.

To regulate, &c., One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Bloomingdale road to the Boulevard.

To lay gas mains in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

To place a free drinking hydrant on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

To pave One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to Harlem River, with Belgian pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to Fifth-avenue be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That Thirty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Controller pay, from City Contingencies, the sum of $1,000, to be in full payment for the painting of a portrait of ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther.

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Fifty-second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue and Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That a sewer be built in Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street.

That on both sides of Christopher-street, from Greenwich to Washington-street, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That a crosswalk be laid across East Fourteenth-street, opposite No. 504.

Each by the following vote:

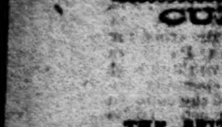
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, Monheimer, Morris, Ottendorfer, Reilly—12.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, April 16 | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19
*Java, Wednesday, April 23 | Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Cuba, Wed'day April 30 | [illegible]
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Sat'day, May 17

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, April 19, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace......Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grace......Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Summer......Thursday, May 1, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage......$60 and $70, currency
Steerage......$28, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Caledonia...Sat., April 19 | Ismailia...Wed., May 7
Olympia...Wed., April 23 | Victoria...Sat., May 10
Bolivia...Sat., April 26 | Castalia...Wed., May 14
Columbia...Wed., April 30 | Anchoria...Sat., May 17
Australia...Sat., May 3 | Assyria...Wed., May 21

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

S. S.—CALIFORNIA SAILS 10 A. M. APRIL 19.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, April 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, or No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE...DANRE...Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN...Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, May 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER VILLE DU HAVRE, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on SATURDAY, 19th, at [illegible]. Passengers are requested to be on board [illegible].
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......May 28, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 18
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:
The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.
The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 28th April.
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.
For freight and passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS,

OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER.
At reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.
"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.
Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $750 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multitude of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, April 19, 10 A. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 26.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
April 19.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.
Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 16 East River.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)......April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)......May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)......May 15
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.
One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 10th..2:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 14th....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th...7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.
Friday, 18th......7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th......11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible].

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. B. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 352 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.
9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.
6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 5:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:27, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:39 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport: connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,881.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.
HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee, No. 19 Court-street, Boston.
New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lindley M. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1873.
CHARLES P. CURRIE, Assignee, No. 33 Broad-st., New-York City.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BORST, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Borst, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873.
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, Assignee, No. 160 Chambers-st.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,400 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
31,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
15,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:
For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.
The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
450,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,125 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
16,480 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,963 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
226,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,300 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
146,875 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,800 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
10,825 yards Satinet.
1,200 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
200 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,400 yards Blue Denims.
3,800 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
688 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
463 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,460 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 20, 25, and 40.
304 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
300 pounds Indigo.
622 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
[illegible] dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
580 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 1½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
282 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
320 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
25 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
75 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
[illegible] dozen Butcher-knives, 8-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
220 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
601 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
335 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
172 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
120 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
85 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
544 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
2,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
274 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,355 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,800 pounds Tobacco, plug.
200 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:
1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received; and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

[illegible]

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1873.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of May next, for the supply of five thousand (5,000) pairs of Blankets, to be delivered at the Brooklyn and Mare Island Navy-yards, within ninety days from the date of contract, and to pass the usual Naval inspection.

Four thousand pairs of the Blankets to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the remaining one thousand pairs to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

The Blankets must conform and be equal to the standard Navy sample, and must weigh six and one-half pounds per pair, and each Blanket must measure fifty-eight by seventy-eight inches. A bale of fifty pairs must weigh three hundred and twenty-five pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than six pounds and five ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each Blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

Samples of the Navy Standard Blanket can be seen at the various Navy-yards and at this Bureau.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not *bona fide manufacturers of, or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 2, 1862.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster-General, U. S. N.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:
[illegible] Woolen Blankets.
[illegible] pairs Woolen Stockings.
[illegible] pairs Woolen Mittens.
[illegible] pairs White Berlin Gloves.
[illegible] pairs Boots, brass-screwed, solid wire screws.
[illegible] pairs Bootees, brass screwed, solid wire screws.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received not equal, in all respects to standard samples, which may be seen at this office, and at that of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries to be made at Philadelphia, Penn., or San Francisco, Cal., as may be required.

Articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, will be received and inspected at San Francisco.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army in charge of Depot.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE ORDINARY USE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, this 31st day of March, A.D. 1873, adopt and ordain the following ordinances for the use of the Central Park, to be observed by all persons not in the service of the Department:

I. No one shall enter or leave the Park except at the established entrance-ways, nor shall any one enter or remain in it after 11 o'clock at night, during the six months beginning May 1, nor after 9 o'clock at night during the six months beginning Nov. 1, except [illegible] the regular hours.

II. No one shall climb upon or in any way cut, break, injure, or deface, any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue, or other erection, nor any turf, tree, shrub, or other plant, nor throw stones or other missiles, nor discharge, fire, or carry any fire-arm, fire-cracker, torpedo, or fire-works, nor make a fire, nor play any musical instrument, nor offer or expose things for sale, nor post or display any sign, placard, flag, banner, target, transparency, advertisement, or device of business, nor solicit business or fares, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance or with any table or instruments of gaming, nor make any oration or harangue, nor utter loud, threatening, abusive, or indecent language, nor do any indecent or obscene act.

III. No quadrupeds except those placed in the Park by the Commissioners, and except dogs when controlled by a line of suitable strength not more than six feet in length, and horses and others used for pleasure travel, shall be driven or conducted into the Park, or allowed to remain in it.

IV. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure-carriages or on horseback; the rides only by persons on horseback; animals to be used on either shall be well broken and constantly held in such control, that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed which shall be alarming or cause danger, nor under any circumstances at a rate of speed on the drive of more than seven miles, nor on the ride of over twelve miles an hour; and when any park-keeper shall deem it necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience, that the speed of an animal shall be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the rider or driver of such animal to follow such direction; and no horse or other beast of burden or draft shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere, except on the drive or ride.

V. No hackney-coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the Park for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in. No omnibus or express-wagon, and no wagon, cart, or other vehicle, carrying, or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools, or rubbish, and no fire-engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fires, shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the Park.

VI. No military or target company, and no civic, funeral, or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle, or persons, carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the Park.

VII. No person shall bathe or angle, or take fish, or send or throw or place any animal or thing in or on the waters, or disturb or annoy the birds or animals in the Park.

VIII. No person shall go on the turf except when and where the word "common" is posted as an indication that at that time and place all persons are allowed to go on it.

IX. No person shall bring into or carry within the Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion thereof.

X. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the Park may require all persons to remove from, and keep off any designated part thereof.

XI. On the arrest of a person in the Park, he shall be forthwith conducted to one of the keepers' stations, the officer in charge of which shall determine whether he shall thence be conveyed before a magistrate or be discharged.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
F. W. WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Indiose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

ENGINE WANTED—UPRIGHT ENGINE, short stroke, for burr-mill, from 250 to 350 horse power, with or without fly wheel; new or second hand, if in good order. Address immediately, W. E. TUTTLE, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor-oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (préparation spéciale.)

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL NEW-foundland dogs, to a gentleman's place; seven months old. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
A CERTIFIED CHECK ON THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK for [illegible], drawn by Messrs. Marvin Brothers, to the order of and indorsed by J. B. Ford & Co.
The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LYDIA M. BRIGGS, plaintiff, against JAMES W. BRIGGS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer [illegible] the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1873.
WILLETT [illegible], Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, [illegible].
The complaint in this action was filed this day [illegible] County of New-York, at the [illegible] house, in said City.—Dated New-York, [illegible].
WILLETT [illegible], Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh31-law6w

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY—Place of trial, Queens County.—[illegible] BAKER, plaintiff, against [illegible], his wife, (Christian name unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, First-street, corner of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in Queens County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY EISNER, plaintiff, against the AMERICAN FERTILIZING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] five cents, with interest on [illegible] parcel thereof, from the 1st day of November, 1872, and on eleven hundred and sixty-[illegible] dollars and [illegible]-five cents, residue thereof, from the [illegible] day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 229 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap5-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—WILLIAM M. JACKSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. NICHOLS and HARRIET P. NICHOLS, his wife, Christopher C. Watson, Friend P. Cox, and —— Cox, wife of Friend P. Cox, and William Walton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Friend P. Cox and —— Cox, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 28, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh18-law6wS*

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGER, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berger and others by competent authority in Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration in the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, residing in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. DuVivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mS*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Scudder, Nos. 230 and 232 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executors.
n30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of August Witthaus, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, Jr.,
Executrix and Executors.
m22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of [illegible], the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, [illegible] the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, [illegible].

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—[illegible] County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of February, 1873.
JOHN H. MASON, Executor.
f22-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja15-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Perry, No. 78 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN, SAMUEL BROWN, Executors.
a5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 61 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.
ap5-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of KRANICH, BACH & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. TAREL,
J. DIEHL,
J. BACH,
H. KRANICH.
APRIL 10, 1873.
The business heretofore conducted by said firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of KRANICH & BACH, to whom all debts due said firm are to be paid, and by whom all debts owing by said firm will be paid.
HELMUTH KRANICH, JACQUES BACH.

THE FIRM OF J. B. THORN & CO., OF NO. [illegible] West Houston-st., [illegible] JOS. B. THORN, one of the [illegible] business.
THOMAS S. THORN, THOMAS THORN, JOSEPH B. THORN.
DATED April 16, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 133 and 138 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Special terms for the trade.

[illegible] & CO. STEAM MARBLE Works, No. 233 West 18th-st., between Broadway and [illegible]; marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description, marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.